LITERARY SOCIETY'S SERIES, NO. 3.

LIBRARY HAND-BOOK

AND

INDEX.

R. G. KARANDE, B. A. (Nat.)
Author of "Rabindranath Tagore-His life & works."
"Prof. Bilapurker's life and his work."

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AUTHOR'S NOTE.

I feel greatly relieved to have completed so hard a task of compiling a Library Reference Book. My difficulties were, all the more, intense due to the fact that this is, perhaps, the first book of its kind in India. Suffice it to say that but for the co-operation of the librarians like Mr. Dutta, the book would have never seen the light of the day.

From the very begining I received a hearty co-operation from eminent librarians like Mr. N. M. Dutta, F.L.A., Baroda, almost all librarians attached to the various Universities in this country, and some enthusiastic publishers in the continents of Europe and America.

It would be sheer ingratitude on my part not to make a special mention of Mr. Dutta, the Curator of Baroda State Libraries. It was he who, from the very begining, encouraged the author and supplied him with the most valuable information in his possession.

Last, but not least, I must pay my humble tribute to all the librarians who took up my idea and readily supplied me with all the information.

I must apologize for the unavoidable delay made in the publication of this book. For some reason or other the book could not come out by the end of January 1931 as previously announced. I am glad that I am able today to place my humble effort before the librarians and those interested in the library movement. I hope they will receive the work in the same spirit in which it was compiled.

A word about the information that is to be found in this book. The list of libraries and the statistics regarding them was being compiled for the last two years.

It is quite natural, therefore, that some inaccuracies and omissions might have crept in. I hope to make the list up-to-date if, fortunately, I have an opportunity of bringing out a revised edition in the near future.

The most important part of the book is the Index, which is very useful to librarians. Index No. 6 records in all 1025 Public Libraries and those which are attached to Arts Colleges. In some cases an attempt was made to give population figures (thousands omitted) in brackets against town-names (See Index p. 28 to 33) but later the practice was not followed. The Index No. 5 gives in all names of more than 300 prominent book-sellers and publishers. The author will gladly make any correction or addition if publishers would intimate him in that way.

I cannot close this note without offering heartfelt thanks to various authors and my personal friends to whom alone the whole credit of this publication goes.

BOMBAY,
25th July 1931.

R. G. KANADE.

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* The greater part of the information in these indexes is based on Mr. Dutt's " Baroda and its libraries ", (1928).

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LIBRARIANS! PLEASE INTIMATE CORRECTIONS!!

The figures and other information concerning the library-list is being prepared for the last two years. In the meantime there have occurred changes not only as regards the number of books or the Managing Committees but also as regards the name of the library, which is changed or otherwise.

The author requests Librarians and Secretaries of the Managing Committees of the libraries concerned to intimate such corrections. The Author will gladly correct such mistakes in the next edition.

Author c/o Dnyanaprakash, Bombay & Poona.

THE LIBRARY CREED.

The people must rise superior to their circumstances and realise that more knowledge is their greatest need. They must be brought to love books: they must be taught to make books a part and parcel of their lives. The libraries would not then appear a mere luxury but a necessity of existence.

A library must be built up as a man is built, slowly and carefully and with consideration of the work to be done. This is an institution that should never die, an institution the work of which may make or mar the men by whose hands the future will be formed, and we must look well to our handiwork that the generations to come may be benefited, that we may be honoured in the thoughts of our children.

A library is instituted to preserve the record of the deeds and the thoughts of men, for the instruction and the enlightenment of future generations, so that those who are about to take up their share of the work of the world, their own part in the advance of the human race in intelligence, in civilisation, in power, may start from the basis of achievement gained by the countless generations before them.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

Dedicated to—

H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao

GAEKWAD OF BARODA,

SENA-KHAS-KHEL., SHAMSHER BAHADUR., FARZAND-I-DOWLAT-I-INGLISHIA., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D ,

Pioneer of The Library Movement in India.

oldest system of preserving and transmitting culture by mouth was not in any way dependent on written books. Ancient Aryans had got retentive memory and they handed over, intact, vast Vedic lore from mouth to mouth. It is in a way a miracle to us ; yet Aryans of Vedic times knew writing. In the Vajasaneyi Samhita (15·4) and the Shukla Yajurveda we come across such terms as 'अक्षर पंक्तिछन्दः' 'कतसा विष्टा : कताक्षराणि'.

Books, though not in the present form, were commonly read or recited in clubs or assemblies and afterwards this practice was later known as "*Pustakvachans*" as referred to by Vatsyayana in his famous "Kamsutra."

No direct Proof.

The Vedic culture is the oldest culture in the world of literature. And as such, "Vedas" are the oldest books of human knowledge. The date of Vedas goes as far back as 5000 to 20,000 B. C. After Aryan Civilization came Assyrian, Egyptian and Roman cultures. There is direct proof of the existance of libraries in Babylon, Assyria and Egypt even before 3000 B. C.

But India does not possess any direct proof of the existance of libraries in Vedic or post-Vedic India.

Egyptian Libraries.

It is a matter of pride to Egypt that the oldest library should be ascribed to it. It was founded by the Egyptian King Osymandyas of Memphis. The most celebrated library of antiquity was at Alexandra. It was the largest of the libraries then existed, and was founded by Ptolemy Demetrius Phalereus. It had a collection of 50,000 volumes which increased under his son. At one time the number reached 7,00,000 including all duplicates. This rare and most valuable collection contained literatures of Rome, Greece, India and Egypt. When Julius Cæzar besieged Alaxandra, a part of this famous library was burnt. The other part of the library was housed in the renowned temple of Serapeum which was destroyed by a fanatical mob of Christians. All heathen temples in Rome together with the valuable literary treasures were destroyed in 301 A. D.

At an early date Helioplis was a literary centre of great importance. It's culture

was known everywhere. Every temple had it's separate library handled by professional scribes who acted as custodians of religious literature and science. The sacred books of Thoth were but a complete cyclopaedia of Religion and Science. The King Osymandyas had a famous library. The Theben Library, The Akhenaten's Library and the library at Edfue were among the noted libraries.

Babylonian and Assyrian Brick Libraries.

The sister states of Babylonia and Assyria were at one time two separate seats of civilization. There were, in cities, many good libraries which were known as Brick Libraries. Recent discoveries at Kish near the site of the old Babylon have brought to light a number of such bricks bearing inscriptions. A certain number of bricks was taken to be one book. The exact date of these brick libraries has now been fixed somewhere between 3000 to 5500 B. C.

A portion of these brick libraries which had been methodically arranged and catalogued is now taken to England and deposited in the British Museum.

Greece and Rome.

Very little is known about the libraries in ancient Greece. Pesistratus, Polycrates of Samos, Euclid of Athenium, Nicocrates of Cypurs, Euripides, Aristotle and Plato, it is said, possessed large collections of books.

Aulus Gellius is said to be the pioneer in establishing a public library in the 6th Century B. C.

Romans took pride in warlike pastimes and games. They did not care to collect books; but as victorous kings, Romans brought rare literary collections to Rome as spoils of war. They however allowed the general public to make use of the works which they then possessed.

The Ancient Chinese Libraries.

The Chinese inherit an old, old, civilization. They are pioneers in art and letters. The first library was established in China before 3000 B. C.

Readers will get here a glimpse of the ancient libraries in India and outside and further development of libraries in medieval and modern times is attempted in chapters which follow.

Early Buddhist Libraries.

Early Buddhist records show that "Takshashila" in Gandhar about 10 miles North-West from Rawalpindi was a famous seat of Brahmanic learning in the 4th Century B. C. Other centres of learning were at Benares and Pataliputra. There were manuscript libraries in the above-mentioned three Universities.

In 399 A. D. a Chinese Buddhist monk, Fa-Hian started from Chang-an, the western capital of China and reached India after six years. He visited 30 sacred sites of Buddhism. He spent two or three years in monasteries at Pataliputra (modern Patna) and Tamralipti (modern Tamluk) where large manuscript libraries were established for monks.

About two centuries after, Fa-Hian, the famous traveller from China visited India. He travelled in Central Asia and northern parts of India for 16 years (629–645 A. D.). In his diary he has carefully recorded the state of Buddhist learning and practices at Nalanda. He studied Sanskrit while returning to China. He took some 520 bundles of palm leaf

manuscripts of 657 different texts of Buddhist literature. This gives a clear idea of the great libraries that existed in these different centres of culture.

Again Nalanda University figures prominently in the latter half of the 7th century when we came across the third Chinese traveller, I-Tsing who was a resident Scholar in Nalanda for over ten years (675-685 A. D.)

From I-Tsing's records a vivid description of the manner in which the monks spent their time in reading and studying scriptures, is obtained. In all, there were 8 halls with 300 apartments where all the work of the University was carried on.

" Ratnodadhi " of Nalanda.

The greatest library of the Nalanda University was known at that time by the name " Ratnodadhi. " which means " a sea of diamonds."

It was a nine-storey temple of the Hinayan and Mahayan Schools. It contained rooms 12 ft. × 8 ft. (Archaeological Reports 1915-16). After a century or two no reference of this valuable library or the University is found anywhere in literature.

According to a Tibetan tradition Ratnodadhi was burnt down by some jealous Tirthika Mendicants.

The Gupt Empire and Mss. Libraries.

The rule of the native Hindu dynasty of the Guptas dating from the year 320 A. D. dominated the whole of northern India for a long time. It was destroyed by the Hun invasions during the 5th and 6th century.

It is in this period that an impetus was given to building of temples all over the land. The People were encouraged to endow temples with books or donations for the same.

There are many references in old Indian inscriptions of this age to donations of Mss. The famous Valabhi inscription (568 A. D.) makes special mention of such a donation.

During the period between 650 to 1000 A. D. collection of Mss. became so to speak, a mania, in all parts of India.

Vikramashila and Udandpura Libraries.

With the disappearence of Nalanda University as an independent and the greatest seat of learning, two new Universities *Odantapuri* or *Udandapur* and Vikramshila

came into existance under Pal kings, (800 A. D.) rulers of Behar. The former was founded in a town in Behar and the latter at Vikramshila on the north bank of the Ganges.

The special features of these two libraries were that they were patronized by Tibetan monks. There was constant interchange of cultures between Bengal and Tibet. Within the four walls of these Universities Tibetians studied hard, and copied Sanskrit and Pali works into the Tibetan.

The magnificent library at Odhantpuri was housed in the temple at the monastery. The collection of books was far superior even to that of Nalanda; Unfortunately this library fell an easy prey to the vandalism of a General of Bakhtiar Khilji in 1202 A. D. when the majority of monks of different monasteries in this part of land fled and took shelter in Nepal and Tibet.

Jain Libraries in Olden Times.

Side by side with Buddhist culture the Jains developed their own culture and established their own libraries. In Gujrat

and Kathiawar there were many a Jain monastery with well-equipped libraries.

Special mention must be made of the valuable "Jain Bhandars" or libraries preserved at Pattan, Jesalmir, Surat, Cambay, Bhatner and Ahmedabad. The famous Bhandar at Pattan in the Baroda State played an important part in the 11th and 12th century.

Pattan has kept unbroken Jain traditions and culture even at present. It has no less than 13000 Jain Mss.

In all religious institutions such as Maths and Temples special religious libraries are kept for public use. The collections of religious books in Maths in Rajshahi, Mymensing, Pabna, Tirhut (Orissa) Shringeri, Mysore, Benares and other places are unique and require special mention.

In the 11th Century the world famous King *Bhoja* of Dhar had created a library in his Royal Court. This is probably the earliest royal library that has been mentioned in literature. After the conquest Malva *Siddariya* removed this library to Anilwad and amalgamated it with the then existing court library.

The Chalukyan king *Vishaldeva* (1242-1262), it is said, had an excellent library known as Bharati-Bhandagar.

Some of the ancient *States in India such as Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kashmir, Mysore, and Nepal have preserved rare old manuscripts and books. The rulers of the respective states looked upon these royal libraries as their unique treasures and they spent lavishly on their up-keep.

Under Muslim Rulers.

Under Muslim rulers there came into existance many libraries. Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji established an Imperial Library and appointed Amir Khusru as a librarian of the same. Nizam-uddin Aulia, a contemparary of the above Sultan, also possessed a Muslim library.

In the 15th century Mahmad Gavam the chief minister of the Bahamani Kingdom built a library of his own and attached it to the Bidar educational centre. It had more than 3000 Mss. At Ahmednagar and Bijapur there were many fine libraries.

* A detailed account of some of the State libraries will be found in the chapter "Indian Mss. libraries" and in the Index No. 6.

Under Mogul Emperiors there were royal libraries superintended by special officers. Afghan Ghazikhan in the reign of Baber had a separate library from which books were supplied to Humayun and Kamran during the period of their imprisonment.

Humayun was a patron of learning. After he had ascended the throne the second time, he turned "Shermandal", his pleasure-house, into a library. Akber was also a man of letters. He had a choice collection of books arranged according to subjects.

Coming to an early period we cannot but point out to a valuable antique collection of books and manuscripts possessed by Mr. Sayyad A. Belgrami of Hyderabad state. The Mss. in this family library cover a vast and unexplored field of literature. It is anticipated that a careful examination of this collection will reveal unforseen potentialities and wonders.

CHAPTER 2.

Indian Manuscript Libraries.

In a previous chapter I have already dealt at length, with ancient Mss. libraries in India and outside. I now turn to present day conditions of Mss. libraries in India and the way in which these precious collections are treated.

The Drain of Indian Manuscripts.

The preservation of anicient manuscripts scattered all over the land forms an important duty of the Government. In the early part of the 19th century Government of India and the Provincial Governments as well, did something to encourage ancient cultures, by establishing Sanskrit Schools and Colleges; but they paid very little attention to protect private Mss. libraries.

This state of things is really very shocking to every lover of Sanskrit literature and ancient Indian lore. No one ever knew when did this export in valuable manuscripts begin. But the drain must

have been continuous and systematically arranged and financed by responsible societies and Governments, of the respective nations. In majority of cases, it is said, money played an important part. Possessors of ancient manuscripts were induced to part with the treasures. In this way a vast number of manuscripts is, for ever, lost to us. As for the collections in the British Museum and the India Office library, Indian Sanskrit Scholars can always have an easy access to manuscripts, when required for reference. Will the Government of India move the League of Nations and ask, through the international tribunal, the foreign nations to return the lost treasures to their owner ?

The Government Move.

Quite recently, the Government of India did move in this matter. To initiate and stimulate interest in the Oriental Learning, the Government, in 1911, convened a conference of Oriental Scholars at Simla and resolved to establish a central institution at Calcutta to collect Sanskrit Mss. Though the scheme did not materialize in fulness of time, yet it encouraged those

who were already in the field. At present there are nine or ten such institutions where one could find big collections of Sanskrit Manuscripts for reference.

The Bombay Government have recently collected a large number of Mss. and the collection has been handed over to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona for safe custody and for the use of scholars.

Similar attempts in collecting scattered Mss. are now being made by different Provinces and States.

A survey of Mss. Libraries.

Here a short survey of the present Mss. libraries in India will be found useful.

* In spite of the "Loot of Manuscripts" which followed the Mutiny, whereby thousands of them left this country to adorn the shelves of foreign libraries, coupled with the destruction of those that remained in the houses of Pandits, whose descendants were incapable of appreciating their value, several large collections have

* See Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Haraprasad Shastri's Presidential Address at the Lahore Session of the Oriental Conference.

been made in various centres of learning for instance, at Poona, Madras, Calcutta, Benares, etc. The Poona collection now housed in the Bhandarkar Research Institute consists of 20,000 Sanskrit Manuscripts including the collections made by Drs. Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhandarkar and others. The Madras Oriental Manuscript Library has about 23,000 Sanskrit Manuscripts with about half of that number in †Telgu and Tamil. The Theosophical Society's Mss. library at Adyar is one of the finest oriental libraries in the world. The Calcutta Asiatic Society owns more than 20,000 manuscripts of which 14,000 are in Sanskrit and the rest in Arabic and Persian. A good collection also exists in the Sanskrit College Library at Benares. It will be noticed that in all these collections Sanskrit predominates, and that, it is the Asiatic Society of Bengal alone that has stored about 6,000 Persian and Arabic volumes, some of which were received from The Tipu Sultan's Library at Shrirangpatam. Patna, however has a collection which once belonged to kings

† The Telgu and Tamil Section of this library is now removed and kept in custody of Annamalai University which professes to cater needs of the Telgu Language.

and Emperors in and out of India. In fact, it is considered to be one of the finest collections in the world. It also contains 6,000 manuscripts and includes some of the rarest texts of which no duplicate copies exist anywhere. "Here there are records which were once owned by generations of Emperors with their seals and autographs, with superb paintings and illustrations of calliography, which render them simply invaluable."

The apathy of the Government and the absence of any concerted organization on the part of the public resulted in enormous loss of the manuscript wealth to the country.

Mss. Collections in Foreign Countries.

In the last two centuries the Europeans and particularly the Germans took away from India manuscripts numbering something like two hundred thousands and at present they have enriched their own national libraries. The Berlin Library alone has no less than 40,000 Sanskrit manuscripts.

The India Office Library is unique in many instances. Its manuscript section

of 35000 Mss. in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic is second only to the Berlin Library section. Among other rare Mss. is Tippu Sultan's Register of Dreams with interpretations in his own handwriting. Tippu's "Holy Kuran" is also in this library.

Another wonderful Pali manuscript in this collection is written on hundred palm leaves of gold. The writing is cut in with an kinfe.

The following libraries, among others have got Indian Mss. sections.

Berlin L.	40000 S.
India Office (London)	20000 S. Ar. Per.
Oxford L.	16,000 S.
Paris L.	12000 S.

India now possesses over one and half lakh of Mss. in her libraries.

We give below a list of libraries in India where Indian manuscripts in particular, are stored and cared for.

Indian Mss. Libraries.

[*The figures in brackets denote number of books and figures outside, number of manuscripts.*

Abbreviations :—S-Sanskrit, Ta-Tamil, Te-Telgu, Ti-Tibetian, P-Persian, A-Arabic, U-Urdu;]

Annamalai U. L. Chidambaram ...	(2,00,000) 52 S. Te.
Asiatic S. L. Calcutta ...	... (2,50,000) 140,00 S. 6000 Per. Ar.

Asiatic, Royal S. L. Bombay	... (1,00,000)
Bhandarkar O. R. I. L. Poona	... 25,000 S. Per. Ar.
Benares H. U. L. ...	... (50,000)
Benares Sanskrit College L.	10,000 S.
Benares Maharaja's Mss. L.	
Bombay U. L. Bombay	50,000
Calcutta U. L. Calcutta	Per. Ar. ?
Dacca U. L. Dacca ...	(60,000) 18,000 S. Ar. Per. U.
Imperial L. Calcutta ...	... (2,50,000) 1500 S.
Madras U. L. Madras ...	... (67,000) 23,000 S.
Mysore U. L. Mysore	19,600 S.
Oriental L. Madras.	12,500 U. 12500 S.
Patna U. L.	. 6000 Pe. Ar.
Punjab U. L.	... (60,000)
Rangoon Barnard F. P. L.	... 5000 Mss.
Sanskrit C. L. Calcutta...	... 4000 S.
Tanjore Saraswati Mahal L.	... 25,000 S. Ta. Tel. Per.
Theosophical L. Adyar	... 16,000 S.
Vishwabharati, L. Shantineketan	... (33,000) 6000 S.

Some of the prominent Indian States have spared no pains to preserve ancient Manuscripts. In this connection we must make special mention of the states of *Baroda (13000 Mss.) Mysore, Nepal (5000), Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur (1800), Kashmir and Travancore.

* For details, see the chapter "*The Baroda Library Movement.*"

Chapter 3.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

In the domain of libraries America has worked wonders. It has got the well-known working body, the American Library Association with nearly 1000 members. Established in 1876, the Association serves useful purpose as a link between libraries and librarians. During the past 54 years it has supported loyally the cause of libraries and librarians by holding annual conferences and by publishing useful library literature and statistics.

America Leading the World.

In commerce, industry, and literature America goes ahead. Even in library service it goes onward. Public-spirited and liberal-minded millionaires like Andrew Carnegie and Russel have come forward and have donated bequests of crores of rupees. They have established public libraries, erected buildings for other libraries not only in America but all over the world, and created public trusts to maintain

library service. "Rockfeller Foundation" named after that well-known philanthropist, is doing valuable work in this direction.

Efficient Library Service.

In America there is now a net of public libraries which number more than 3000. There are systematic schools for librarians and many American Universities, include in their respective curriculum, the subject of library technics. Liabrarians in the public libraries are not now looked upon as mere custodians of books but as expert guides who intelligently give useful advice to readers in the choice of books. America's foremost "Library of Congress" at Washington has got 41 lacs of printed books and over million manuscripts.

Special Law for Libraries.

It is rightly said that "in no country has the movement for development of Municipal libraries made such progress as in the United States." America has passed special laws to enable Municipalities and Local Bodies to levy a library rate generally at one peny in the pound of ratable property. In short, the library movement in America

has made rapid progress. The big American cities like New-York, Washington and Boston can boast of having possessd rich libraries. Boston central library built in 1895 is, it is said, a fine monument of art and design. The Washington National Congress Library has spent more than two crores on its building alone.

Historial Background.

The library movement in America can be traced back to the year 1876, when the First Library Conference met. Then in 1883-84 the Amercian Library Association met in Buffalo. The library technic was then recognized as an important branch of the serious study. The Library Schools were very shortly started. During 25 years from 1900 to 1925 some 13 new schools were established. In 1923 the American Library Association Council investigated the problem of creating Faculty of Librianship in universities and soon a Board of Librarianship came into existance. In 1925 minimum standards for librarianship were adopted.

What America has Achieved ?

In short, America has furthered the cause of libraries by various methods. She has :—

(1) Inaugurated a Board to prepare curriculum of the study of Library Technics

at the Chicago University under the able guidence of Mr. W. W. Charters;

(2) Introduced in the Chicago University a Summer Institute for librarians;

(3) Induced philanthropists to found Library Trusts;

(4) Established advanced graduated courses in librarianship in many universities;

(5) Founded following worthy institutions such as:—

1. Association of American Library Schools;
2. The A. L. A. Professional Training Section.
3. Pratt Institute School of Library Science;
4. Drexel Institute School of Library Science.
5. University of Illinois Library School;
6. Syracuse University Library School;

American Library Association, in short, does everything important in the domain of libraries. Its address is 86, East Randolph St. Chicago (U. S. A.)

Chapter 4.

LIBRARIES IN EUROPE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Library Movement in Europe.

It has been already shown that America leads the world in the development of libraries. At present the North and South America combined, have got 336 Public Libraries each with more than 50000 books, thus making a total of 5 crores and 30 lacs of books in all. No European country can now compete with United States of America. A few figures will clearly elucidate the point as regards number of libraries and books they contain.

			Libraries.	Books in Crores,	Lacs.
U. S. A.	...	...	336	5	
Germany	...	...	160	2	90
France	...	...	111	1	90
Great Britain	...	...	101	1	70
Italy	...	...	85	1	30
Austria	...	...	32	...	50
Switzerland	...	...	26	...	30
Belgaum	...	...	19	...	30
Holland	...	...	18	...	30
Polland	...	...	14	...	20
Spain	...	...	14	...	30

Thus, Europe has got 669 libraries with 16 crores and 90 lacs books, while two Americas have 336 libraries with 5 crores and 30 lacs books.

Among European countries Germany still leads the way. France and Great Britain follow her closely.

Library Conditions in Great Britain.

The oldest country library was established in Norwich in the year 1608, and it was afterwards called the Norwich Public Library. Again in 1614 a Free Public Library was started in Bristol. In 1709 passed first Public Library Legislation, while the famous British Museum came into existance in 1753.

Later developments of the library movement have been very ably recorded by Sir George Foster, Vice-chancellor of the University of London in the following *words :—

Public Library Act.

"The growth of Public Libraries in England has been remarkable during the last

* For details see article "New Endowment Scheme" in the London Times (August 1930) and the same reproduced in the Literary Suppliment of the Hindu (Madras) September 3 1930.

50 years. The modern movement dates from 1892, in which the Public Libraries Act, consolidating all previous Acts, was passed. We owe this Act to the Library Association, which had been founded in 1877. It settled many questions about the polling of rate-payers for the adoption of the Libraries Acts, and it enabled neighbouring localities to combine for library purposes.

The defects of the 1892 Act were remedied by short Acts in 1893, 1894, and 1908. Promotion of all these measures was due to the Library Association, which was aided by the late Lord Avebury, Lord Windsor, and many others. The movement was so vigorous and the development so rapid that legislation did not stop there. The London Government Act of 1899 gave to the Metropolitan Borough Councils the power of putting the Libraries Acts into force; the Act, of 1901 removed difficulties in regard to rating and applied the Museums Act of 1891 to the Metropolis.

The latest Public Libraries Act, that of 1919, removed the financial restrictions which had cramped library developments and created a legal basis for the country

library systems. This vast body of legislation would not have come about but for the generous activity of many public-minded citizens, notable among whom are the late Mr. Passmore Edwards and the late Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence. The county library systems were, in fact, initiated through the generosity of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and the assistance of that body has been specially noteworthy in the making of rural libraries. The outcome of these activities, developed partly by private effort and partly as the results of legislation, is that the majority of counties in the British Isles have a network of central repositories and branches or delivery stations serving the rural districts. Branch libraries are springing up in the larger villages on the model of those in towns.

The annual local expenditure on public libraries in England and Wales, out of rates, amounts very nearly to £2,000,000, while that in Scotland is in the neighbourhood of £180,000. In addition to all these activities supported by public funds, there are the libraries connected with the Universities and University Colleges. There are also the libraries belonging to the

scientific and technical societies, and in quite recent years the research departments or information bureaux of large industrial concerns have formed libraries.

Library Wealth.

The library resources of the country are, indeed, impressive as compared with a few years ago. To the Librarian of the University of London, Mr. R. A. Rye, all librarians in England owe an invaluable work in the form of a Guide to the libraries of London, of which a new edition appeared in 1927. The wealth of London in library resources is thus set out plainly and clearly; and the stock of books is growing steadily and systematically. Another book that reveals more particularly the resources of special libraries is the Aslib Directory edited by Mr. G. F. Barwick, formerly, of the British Museum, published in 1928 with the title "A Guide to Sources of Specialized Information in Great Britain and Ireland." The book is a mine of information and an inspiration towards further and more complete effort in this direction.

The Training in Librarianship.

In 1917 and the beginning of 1918 Sir John Mac-Alister, then president of the Library Association, drafted a scheme for the establishment of a school of Librarianship as part of the University.

After a series of conferences, a scheme was evolved which received the approval of the College Committee and of the Senate of the University of London. Ultimately it was settled that the school must form part of a university. The centre of the new school was created in London with vast library resources. Finance was inevitably a consideration; but financial difficulties were overcome, on the one hand by the offer of University College, London, to provide accommodation and, on the other hand, by the Trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust in providing an annual income of £1,500 for five years. It was thus that the University of London School of Librarianship (under the direction of Dr. E. A. Baker) was brought into being and began its work in 1919. It has developed steadily and rapidly outgrown the original accommodation provided for it. Only last year, University College

was able to place at its disposal the larger part of the Henry Morley Building, thereby meeting its needs for accommodation for many years to come. In that building there is a special library of works on bibliography and the various branches of library economy, a director's room, and other rooms required for the specialized work of the school.

The school has been at work, therefore, for 11 years and has had 108 as the average number of students. By the end of the tenth session, 387 full-time students and 289 part-time students had completed their courses. The University of London has established a Diploma, in Librarianship, which has been obtained by 187 students of the school. Those who have obtained the diploma, and many others who have obtained certificates in the school are now holding posts in libraries, not only in this country but all over the world.

Instead of a minimum of £1,500 a year the school requires a revenue of £2,500 over and above its receipts from fees if it is to meet the demands made upon it, and if it is to satisfy the requirements of the

country for an adequate and well-trained body of librarians. The Senate of the University of London has approved of a scheme for raising a capital sum of £50,000 to produce this required annual income."

Some Famous Libraries.

There are many up-to-date and valuable Public Libraries in England. The British Museum Library established in 1753, is a fine example of a good model library. It has got a collection of books over 33 lacs. The librarian of this library, it is said, receives 40 to 50 books daily or some 14 to 16 thousand a year.

The renowned "New Bodlean Library at Oxford is first founded in 1439 by Humprey Duke of Gloucester and again reconstructed by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1598 with his own 10 thousand best books. The library has flourished and special appeals for funds have been lately issued to the public for building new extentions to store new books.

Almost all universities in England have maintained good libraries and many of

them have got special sections for specialization in some subject or other.

In recent times the Board of Education appointed a committee to report on working of the present library system in Government Schools with a view to expand it on more modern lines. The committee issued its report in 1929 and it emphasized urgent necessity of widening the present scope of libraries. It clearly put in writing that every library must store books in proportion of 30 books to every hundred readers and that every school must be supplied with a well-equipped and up-to-date library.

A new society called "Friends of the National Libraries" is recently organized in England to secure rare books and documents of the greatest importance in literature and history, which are constantly leaving the sale-room for America, sometimes, mearly because there is no organization of those who are interested in preserving these books for libraries. The society, in the course of time, will save many rare manuscripts and antiques from being drained from England.

Before dealing with continental libraries we give below some names of the famous libraries in the United Kingdom.

	Books.
British Museum, & L. London	33,50,000
New Bodlean L. Oxford	13,78,500
„ Mss. Section	40,000
Cambridge University L.	1,00,000
London University L.	
National History Museum L. ...	1,00,000
Library of Patient office	
National Art Society L.	
Victoria Albert Museum & L.	
Board of Education L.	
Government Libraries.	
Admirality L.	40,000
Herald's College L. ...	15,000
Foreign office L. ...	80,000
Home office L. ...	10,000
House of Commons L.	50,000
„ „ Lords L. ...	50,000
India Office L. ...	86,000

Belgium.

There were 1200 Public Libraries in 1920; but in 1925 the number of libraries rose to 2100 and that of books doubled *i. e.* became 30 lacs. At present the growth of libraries is continuous.

Danish Libraries.

With the establishment of the Danish University in 1482 the first library saw

the light of the day. The Royal Library in Copenhagan was established in 1661; The real begining of public libraries dates far back to the year, 1849. The Government organized popular libraries from 1887 in every parish, and county. In all, Government gives grants-in-aid to 800 libraries.

To train librarians in efficient library service, the State library commission investigated the then existing library conditions and opened a library school. The Danish Library Association, besides, publishes two library periodicals.

French Libraries.

The library conditions in France are not in any way encouraging. Very recently a committee appointed to report on the conditions of modern libraries investigated into the question of re-organizing libraries. Up-till-now no popular libraries are established. It is a speciality in France that the municipalities everywhere maintain public libraries. At present there are 42 municipal libraries outside the capital. The City of Paris has however a network of 83 libraries. With all defects in the organization of public libraries France has

got the biggest library in the world, the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris (estd. in 1593) which alone contains more than 40 lacs of books.

In all, France has got 111 public libraries with 2 crores of books.

German Libraries.

Systematic chain of Public Libraries is kept unbroken in Germany only. In 1839 Germans established their first city library. Afterwards city libraries were rapidly multiplied. In the year 1898 special travelling and district libraries were established.

The Central Public Library at Berlin has got 90 branches with 8 lacs of books. All scientific, special, school, and church libraries absorb nearly 65 lacs of books. There are also 32 efficient libraries maintained by universities and high schools. Besides, municipalities in the country maintain full-fledged libraries in their jurisdiction.

Open shelf system of libraries is usually followed everywhere. There are 45 libraries each storing under its roof over 2 lacs

of books and 5 libraries each with 5 lacs of books. The two important libraries at Munich and Berlin preserve each over a lac of books.

The Prussian State library is the only noteworthy library with 30 lacs books. Every year, it is said, some 60 thousands of books are added. Its treasure of old mss. is unique. It now contains about three millions of printed books, including a very fine and extensive collection of incunabula and also 59,147 manuscripts, 210,000 broadsides, and many other collections. The library staff includes 72 officers and 330 clerks. This library has undertaken a most important piece of work of far-reaching influence in the form of an elaborate bibliographical catalogue of all the known incunabula. Four volumes have already appeared; but hitherto only the first two letters of the alphabets have been dealt with.

The Bavarian State library, Munich with 16,70,000 books is rich in its collection of incunabula and 50,000 manuscripts.

The Association of German libraries is established in 1900. Special attention is

being paid to the training of librarians. From the year 1909 the Government give diplomas to the candidates who complete the library course. There are three library schools attached to the following :–

1. The Berlin City Library, Berlin.
2. The German Central Board, Leipzig.
3. The Barromoss Association, Bonn.

Germany leads the world in printing business and hence the famous printing business centres at Leipzig are well-known everywhere as those of international repute. Its literary out-turn is enormous. These and other similar causes have contributed to enrich and multiply German libraries. At present Germany heads the list of library holder countries. She has 160 public libraries with 300,00,000 books. France and Great Britain come next to her with 111 and 101 public libraries with 2,00,00,000, and 1,80,00,000 books respectively.

Dutch Libraries.

The oldest library in Holland is established in 1573. It is the University Library of Leyden. Then came into

existence three university libraries of Utrecht, Groningen, and Amsterdam in 1584, 1615 and 1878 respectively.

At present Holland has nearly 500 libraries. The biggest of the national libraries with 10 lacs of books is the Royal Library at Hague. The international institute, known as the " Palace of Peace " has a varied collection of books over 60 thousands.

Libraries in Holland are looked upon as social institutions in the same sense as theatres or recreation-clubs. They are but simple human necessities. Like other progressive countries Holland maintains her own Travelling Libraries Branch to cater for needs of her rural population.

No special training in librarianship is yet available, The Dutch Library Association of librarians and library assistants and the Central Public Libraries Association, two prominent associations in the country, cooperate and issue jointly the Dutch Library Guide.

Italian Libraries.

The growth of Italian libraries can be traced to the year 1876. The libraries are now being multiplied. In 1893 there were

32 Government libraries which were then classified as special, religious, military, legal, army, navy, and scientific. At present there are some 2000 circulating libraries. The Federation of Libraries is created at Milan and a Library Journal is also issued. At present the Institute of Fascist culture is established to spread knowledge and government propaganda.

Italy possesses many a rich collection of books. In all, she has over 4500 public libraries. The National Central Library of Rome is important in many respects. The state maintains a special library department which is supervised by the Director-General of the State Libraries.

Following are some of the important libraries in Italy :—

(1) The Laurentian, Florence.

(2) The Central National L., Florence.

(3) St. Mark Library, Venice.

(4) The Ambrosian Library, Milan.

(5) The National Library, Naples.

(6) The National Central Victor Emmanual Library, Rome.

The Vatican Library is the oldest of its kind in Europe. It contains 4,00,000 books with 7,000 incunabula, and 53,000 manuscripts.

Norwegian Libraries.

Norway has got to her credit a history of libraries covering over one hundred and fifty years. The foundation of the first library was laid in 1767. Public libraries came into existence from the year 1814. A committee was appointed in 1919 to investigate library conditions. There are 100 scientific libraries with more than twenty thousand books. University library at Oslo is also important.

Russian Libraries.

The steady but sure growth of Russian libraries under the present Soviet rule will help to do away illiteracy among masses. Under Czar regime some attention was paid to literature but no concentrated efforts were made to wipe off illiteracy by some means. The oldest library of the Academy of Science was established in Leningrad some two hundred years ago. The State Public Library at Leningrad and the All Russia Lenin Memorial Library at

Moscow house no less than 40 and 30 lacs of books respectively. Under the Soviet rule the library receives a large measure of state support and enjoys exceptional privilege in remission of postage and transport expenses.

The Number of Libraries:–At present there are more man 1500 permanent and 5500 travelling libraries throughout the whole of Russia.

The Institute of Library Science:–In recent years a library school is maintained in Leningrad. There is an important association working under the name of "The Institute of Library Science". It is a research institute which investigates into various library problems and general conditions. Besides, it maintains a library school which teaches a special two year-course in cataloguing, classification and library statistics. The Soviet Government has recently reorganized libraries on modern lines. It also employes libraries for their propaganda work in addition to theatres and cinema houses.

Swedish Libraries.

The History of Swedish libraries commences with the year 1697. At present

there are some 50 Swedish libraries of note. The following libraries are famous for their valuable collections.

(1) The Royal Library, stockholm.

(2) University Library, Uppsala containing 8 lacs of books, 80 thousand pictures and portraits.

(3) University of Lund library contains 4 lacs of books.

(4) The Nobel library of the Swedish Academy for fiction and history of literature, Stockholm.

(5) Library of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Stockholm.

(6) Royal Control officer of statistics L.

(7) Royal Board of trade library.

The last named libraries No. 6 snd 7 are situated at Stockholm.

In all, there are 3000 public libraries which circulate more than 25 lacs of books.

Chapter 5.

Japanese & Chinese Libraries.

The first library in Japan was established in 775 A. D. by an officer of the Japanese emperor Konin.

The modern library movement in Japan began in the year 1872 when the Department of Education organized a special library now called the Imperial Library with 7 lacs of books. In 1881 regulations were passed to regulate public libraries and again an ordinance relating to libraries was passed in 1899, thus enabling local bodies and individuals to establish public libraries. The government this way helped libraries. At present library laws are being examined and revised. The number of all public libraries in Japan has now risen to 4618 of which 3215 libraries are public, and 1400 private. Only 3 libraries are run by the government. Public and private libraries, with 85 lacs of books, cater for the needs of six crores of the Japanese. The Osaka library with more than 1½ lacs of books heads the list of provincial libraries.

Important Japanese Libraries.

Other important libraries in Japan are :-

1. The Hibiya L. of the Tokyo Municipality.
2. The Nanki Bunko L. (1918).
3. The Ohashi L. (1906), Tokyo.
4. The Nakanoshima L., Osaka.
5. The Shokado Bunko.
6. The Oriental L., Tokyo.
7. The Ohara Social Problem Research Institute L., Osaka.
8. Osaka L. (1903).
9. Fujiyama Industrial L.

Libraries of Kyoto, Yamauchi, Nagoya and Dairen are also very important. The total number of libraries attached to universities, colleges, and schools of higher education was 267 according to annual census taken on March 31 1928. Among them the Tokyo Imperial University Library with 8 lacs of books is important. Unfortunately, however, this valuable library was destroyed completely by the earthquake and consequent fire in 1923. It has been reorganised and set up through generous help by the Americans and Europeans.

Following are some of the famous libraries in addition to those mentioned above.

1. Kyoto Imperial University L.
2. Tohoku University L. (Sendai).
3. Asiatic Society of Japan L. (1880).
   Osaka Bldg. Koj.
   Uchisaiwai-cho-lchome, Tokyo.
4. Imperial Academy (1879) Uyono Park *Tokyo.*

The Kyoto Imperial Library at present contains no less than 8,00,000 volumes of which half the number represents the Japanese and Chinese books and the other half foreign books.

Japanese librarians have formed their Library association which organizes library conferences and publishes books on library technic.

There are government as well as private institutions to give efficient training in librarianship and other kindred subjects.

Chinese Libraries.

The first library in China was established in 3000 B.C. The Imperial Library of China came into existence before 200 B. C.

The modern library movement in China began in the year 1915 when the present ministry of education was established.

After the installation of the National Government in Nanking, the Ta-Hsuch Yuan (University Council) promulgated, on December 20 1927, fifteen regulations for the promotion modern libraries.

China today has 88 Public and 291 Free Public libraries.

Among the public libraries in China, the National Peping Library and the Metropolitan Library are prominent.

College Libraries :-

About 15 college libraries now have their own buildings. The following libraries are equipped with metal stacks.

1. The National Central University Library, Nanking
2. The Nankai University L. Tientsin.
3. The Tsing Hua University, Peping.

Society Libraries :-

1. Royal Asiatic Society (Foreign) North China Branch L., *Shanghai.*
2. Science Society Library, *Nanking.*
3. General Tsai-Soong-Poo Memorial Library, *Peping.*

4. The Chinese Social & Political Science Association Library, *Peping.*

Special Libraries :—In order to promote the knowledge of special subjects, special libraries have been founded. Cities like Peping, Shanghai and Canton are taking leading part in this connection.

In Peping the following are the well-known institutions :—

1. National Geological Survey L.
2. Ministry of Communication L.
3. Ministry of Education L.
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs L.
5. Supreme Court L.

These libraries are maintained for use of government servants and therefore no books on loan are issued to the general public.

In Shanghai "the Oriental Library" maintained by the Commercial Press is rich in oriental rare books and mss.

The Boone University at Wuchang now known as the Central China University, the Peping Teachers' College and

the Provincial Educational Commission (Canton) give library training in their respective institutions.

Librarians of the principal Chinese libraries have now organized a library association. The first annual library conference under the auspices of the library association met at the University of Nanking in 1929. The library movement in China, it may be said, has now taken deep roots though its growth is arrested by constant civil wars and occassional political upheavals.

Chapter 6.

THE BARODA LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

In some cases the Indian states have introduced healthy and vigorous reforms.

The ever-progressing Baroda state is leading the British India in the library-movement. The state has got the unique credit of having established an independant library department some twenty years ago. The pioneer work done in this connection has revealed good results and high potentialities.

The first public library established in the Baroda state is the Gandevi Public Library which came into existence in 1865. The modern library movement however began in the year 1910.

The Pioneer of the Library Movement.

While touring in America H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda happened to visit some good libraries there and on his arrival in India he thought of introducing some sort of Library Department. Accordingly expert services of Mr. W. A. Bordon,

sometimes a teacher in the American Library School, were secured. Thus, in 1910 the library department was established. He held office for three years as an organizer and director of the state library class, established a net-work of public and free libraries, introduced travelling libraries and ultimately started intensive propaganda through cinema-shows and popular lectures.

In connection with the establishment of the country library plan the name of Mr. Motibhai N. Amin, B. A. remains to the front. In 1906 he was a young and enthusiastic teacher with new and original views on education. He organized 'Mitra-Mandals' or 'Friendly Circles' for establishing local libraries in towns and villages of the state. Aided by liberal grants from His Highness' Government he established 248 local libraries. On the arrival of Mr. Borden Mr. Amin was selected as his principal assistant for the country library work.

The Library Department.

The department controls 45 public town libraries and 698 public free libraries

in villages and 196 newspaper reading-rooms. The department works through two channels viz. the central library and the country libraries section.

The total budgeted expenditure on this department for 1929-30 is Rs. 1,00,674 which is equally shared by the State, the Public, and Panchayats.

During the last year stock of the books was 503 760 and circulation figure rose to 316 279. Nearly 62,807 readers look benefit of these libraries.

The Library Department, which is under the general control of the Educational Commissioner, is entirely supported by the State, and last year had a budget of Rs. 55,055 apart from the sum of Rs. 33,200 which on behalf of the State is distributed to the state-aided libraries. The staff consists of two executive officers, 10 librarians and other senior assistants, 14 clerks and 18 menials, besides a binding staff of 3 persons. The work of the department may be considered as concerning (a) the City and Cantonment of Baroda, and (b) the towns and villages of the state. The

former is under the direct control of the Curator, while the latter is in charge of the Assistant Curator.

The Central Library.

This section is equipped with a free open shelf library and a reading room. It has also a separate section for ladies and children's play-room which is a speciality in itself. It is said that the Central Library circulates more books than any other library in India and is perhaps the third largest library in the country. It has a collection of over 93,849 volumes" of which 52000 are in English and the remainder (23,000 Gujrathi, 16,000 Marathi and 3,000 other) in Gujrathi and Marathi. More than 5,000 book were added to the library in one year.

The Country Section.

This section has for its speciality, the travelling library branch which mainly caters for the needs of rural readers. The circulation of books through this agency is effected by small strong wooden boxes which contain 15 to 20 books. The

travelling library branch sends these books free of charge to any library, school, or institution.

The Visual Instruction Branch.

It does much propaganda work in rural areas with magic lantern, and slides.

The statistical tables of the library department reveal that 45 towns and 698 villages have now got Free Public Libraries. Of these 103 libraries have been housed in their own buildings. All these libraries combined together make a total of 5,03,760 books. Last year Travelling Libraries alone circulated more than 3,17,279 books in 179 different centers. At intervals library exhibitions and library conferences are held. The last conference met in May 1930 at Patan, once famous for its Jain Manuscript Library.

The Library Association.

All State libraries have formed one central association called the Baroda Library Association. It looks after the library technics and library conditions. It has also established a co-operative society for the wholesale purchase of books, periodicals and other supplies. It also compiles

useful statistical information of books in Gujrathi, Marathi and English and publishes annual catalogues. The association has recently issued a directory of Gujrathi libraries.

The Training in Librarianship.

The Library Department takes special interest in training librarians in library techinic. Many liabrarians in British India and States are benefitted by the course of training under expert guidance of the Library Department. Everyone interested in library work cannot but feel grateful for the pioneer service of the Baroda Library Department in furtherence of the library movement.

District and Town Libraries.

Last year 530 books were purchased and added to this section thus making a total of 18,663 volumes.

Four district libraries at *Amreli (18), Dwarka (8), Mehsana (12), and Navasari (19) are important rural libraries and they contain each 11, 5, 6 and 7 thousand books respectively.

Town Libraries:—(Out of 41 libraries 17 libraries have books over 5000 each).

*Baroda (Jaysingrao L.), 16.
Bhadran, (5), 7.
Billimoria, (7), 6.
Dabhoi, (16), 5.
Dharmaj, (5), 6.
Gandevi, (6), 9.
Kalol, (7), 5.
Patan, (27), 7.
Petlad, (15), (6).
Sinor, (5), 6.
Siddhâpur, (16), 5.
Sâvli, (4), 5.
Visanagar, (12), 8.
Vâghodia, (3), 5.
Vaso, (8), 8.
Vadnagar, (14), 5.
Vyâra, (5), 5.

* The number in brackets denotes Population and the number outside Books in thousands.

Chapter 7.

THE INDIAN LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

Strictly speaking the Government of India as well as the Provincial Governments have taken no lead in spreading the library movement in India. For some years past the Provincial Governments are hard hit by financial stringency with the result that the nation-building departments are suffering continuously for want of funds.

The present growth of the library movement, is therefore, the result of individual efforts.

There are many difficulties in the way of library movement. First and foremost of them is illiteracy and want of facilities for the adult education.

Illiteracy.

According to the census of 1921 there were, in *India, 293 million illiterates and 23

* In British India there are approximately 247 million inhabitants of which only 229 millions are illiterates.

million literates who were able only to read and write a simple letter. The literates include 20 millions of males and 3 millions of females. The percentage of persons over the age of 20 years who were literate was 18 for males and 2 for females, or 10 percent for both.

Moreover, 92 percent of the population in India live in villages of which there are 6,69,000 with a population below 2000 each and the proportion of literates among the rural population probably does not exceed more than 5 percent.

The backwardness, thus created, is one of the main causes, if not the main cause, that stunt the growth of the villagers in every walk of life. It is very strange that only 34 to 35 percent of the boys and 5 percent of the girls of the school-going age are being educated in primary schools. There is, at present, big talk of compulsory primary education and local bodies are coming to the front to enforce compulsion; but the Government are shirking their resposibility on the plea of financial stringency and are unable to bear their share of the cost in this connection.

Educational Wastage.

The importance of primary education is more and more acknowledged and the public is taking advantage of the facilities provided. This can be well illustrated from the following figures as regards number of scholars in recognized primary schools in British India :—

1917	...	... 72,07,000
1922	...	... 77,42,000
1927	...	... 1,05,28,000
1928	...	... 1,11,60,000

But actual results are apparently not so satisfactory as would appear on the surface.

According to Sir Philip Hartog, about 60 percent of the money spent on primary education is wasted and thrown away owing to the stagnation and consequent illiteracy resulting in failure of the vast majority of primary pupils to spend four years in the primary school course. Out of 100 pupils who were in class 1 in 1922-23 only 18 were in class IV in 1925-26. The wastage in the case of girls is far greater

than that for boys. Of 534000 school-going girls in class 1 in 1922 only 56000 *i. e.* nearly 10 percent were in class IV four years later.

Thus, there is a huge wastage of funds on the primary education. In order to utilize money spent on primary education the government must come forward and do something for the scholars who relapse into illiteracy after leaving the schools. In this connection the government must spread the library movement and open adult schools.

Adult Education.

From a political as well as from an economic point of view adult education is undoubtedly essential to the masses. At present the nation is passing through crisis and the reformed constitution is in the melting pot. Thanks to the national movement which moved the masses from lethargy to activity, the people are now feeling conscious of their political rights. The adult education must now come to the aid of the villagers and it will lead them from darkness to light.

If we look to statistics we see that only the Madras Presidency has maintained 5604 Adult Education Institutions teaching 17,51,691 scholars. Punjab and Bengal follow Madras with 3784 and 1519 institutions respectively. It is a pity that the Bombay Government should not maintain even 200 institutions of this type.

The existing facilities for adult education are few and no sincere attempt is being made to study the needs of the Indian masses. The Great Britain has evinced considerable interest in this connection and appointed, some time ago, a committee on adult education. The committee then rightly remarked "Adult Education is a permanent national necessity, an inseparable aspect of citizenship and, therefore, should be both universal and life-long."

Need of Public Libraries.

The problem of adult education is an important subject of national concern and as such it will require volumes to tackle it in all its aspects. Side by side with the adult education schools, village-libraries must be maintained. The govern-

ment must come forward to encourage library movement by setting apart a few thousand rupees as grants to the libraries.

Opening of new libraries will thus give an impetus to production of suitable books in vernaculars. In America as well as in England it is the libraries that are backbones of the publisher's business and if there were 1000 good vernacular libraries to buy a copy of a vernacular book there would be very little difficulty in bringing out new good books.

We now turn to school and college libraries and see how far they are efficiently managed and financed.

College and School Libraries.

College and School libraries form an important link between the public and the library system in every country. It is a matter of regret that this important item in the curriculum of studies is overlooked and no satisfactory arrangements are made to keep educational institutions with well-equipped libraries. The finance is the chief concern of educational institutions and the government must liberally offer

funds for libraries and for their upkeep. As suggested by Principal Mr. P. Sheshadri, the well-known educationist in his remarks in the last Quinquennial General Report (1928) on Public Instruction in U. P. the government must give a special annual grant averaging Rs. 1000 for every secondary school.

It can be said that college libraries in this country are not efficiently managed and handled by trained librarians. No doubt there are a few exceptions to this state of things. Besides, they lack in facilities of up-to-date lists, classified indexes, and above all of well-informed librarians.

At present the stock of college libraries generally ranges between 10 to 20 thousand books. A University Library does not house even a lac of books. As a general rule university authorities must keep their libraries up-to-date and create a centre of learning for all college students.

Vernacular Libraries.

The vernacular libraries are now being multiplied and the library movement is gaining steady support from the masses.

The *Andhradesha Library Association and the Karnatak Library Association are doing sound work in spreading the library movement in towns and villages.

The Maharastra Library Association is not up and doing in the case of Marathi libraries.

There are at present, three well-equipped Marathi libraries at Poona, Bombay, and Thana with 10,000, 9000, and 8000 Marathi books respectively. The first library in Maharastra, it is said, was established in 1842 at Nasik.

The Gujrathi Library Association is doing far-reaching propaganda in Gujrath and it has organised a network of libraries throughout Gujrath and other Gujrathi speaking districts.

Indian States Libraries.

From the earliest times the rulers of the Indian states have preserved old manuscripts and oriental books in their palace-libraries. As shown already on page 11 and 19 many prominent Indian States such as those of Mysore, Baroda, Bikaner,

*For details see information under "Madras libraries" in this chapter.

Nepal, Jaipur and others have, even today, maintained excellent libraries.

The Baroda state has, already, set up a model department to propagate the library movement. The states of Mysore, Indore, Paducottoh, etc. have devised new schemes to introduce library movements in their respective territories.

Assam and Bihar-Orissa.

In Assam there are 3 Arts Colleges which have got good libraries. The small libraries attached to 48 High Schools are very limited in number of books as well in financial resources.

The provinces of Bihar and Orissa have got many self-sufficient libraries. The world-famous Khuda Baksha Oriental Library at Bankipore attracts a number of western scholars. It has got a priceless collection of Arabic and Persian manuscripts, old pictures, and antique coins. It has, in its possession, an old copy of "Koran".

The Patna University Library has got a rich collection of Persian and Arabic mss. Besides, there are ten libraries of the Arts Colleges.

Another important library is the Radhika Sinha Institute and the Sachchidanand Sinha Library at Patna.

The Government Department of Education is at present preparing a scheme for establishing libraries in district towns and villages.

There is a strong popular movement for fostering Oriya culture and for consolidating Oriya-speaking population which is unevenly distributed in four provinces i.e., Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, C. P., and Madras.

Bengal.

The library movement in Bengal is progressing rapidly. Under the patronage of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore Bengal has formed an All-Bengal Library Association to which many district library associations are affiliated. Under the auspices of this All-Bengal Library Association library conferences are held every year.

The movement is not, as yet, directed and used as an educative agency by the Government of Bengal.

There is a huge waste of public funds on primary education in this province as

there are no village libraries to keep the reading habit of the scholars who, having left the primary schools, soon relapse into illiteracy. Only 42539 villages out of 94981 are supplied with primary schools. There is a vast field for library-workers in this province.

The Bengal Presidency has got two universities one at Dacca and other at Calcutta. Both University Libraries are well-equipped with books in every branch of knowledge.

It is the Bengal Presidency which has got the credit of having the biggest library in India, i.e., the Imperial Library at Calcutta, which contains more than 2,85,000 books.

From August 1 1929 the Government of India raised this library to All-India status and the ultimate control and management was vested in the newly-formed library council.

The scheme of making the Imperial Library a "Copyright Library" is receiving immediate attention of the Government of India and several advantages are expected to accrue from this proposal. When the scheme is put into force there will be one

place in this country where any book published in India on any subject and in any language will be available.

The Calcutta University Library is also important in many respects. It has got a spacious building donated by the late Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga. It has got a representative collection of books, government publications, and many valuable oriental manuscripts. The choice collection of books of the late Dr. Pischæl of Kiel (Germany) is to be found in the oriental section of this library.

There are 58 colleges of which 44 are Arts Colleges and 74 Professional, which maintain fine libraries.

The following are some of the important libraries in Bengal :—

1. Dacca University L. (60000 bks.) *Dacca.*
2. Presidency College L. (47000) *Calcutta.*
3. St. Zavier's College L. (25000) „
4. Vishwabharati L. (33000) *Shanti-Neketan.*
*5. Royal Asiatic Society L. (50000) *Calcutta.*
6. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad L. (15000) *Calcutta.*
7. Rajnikant Gupta Memorial L. (7000) *Calcutta.*

*It is the oldest library in India. Three years hence it will celebrate its 150th birth-day. Benefactions to the extent of 40 lacs of Rs. between 1912 and 1929 were made to the Society by the public-spirited persons in the Great Britain. The Society issues its journal recording oriental researches.

The Society has got a rich collection of Oriental Mss.

[For further details see Index page 29.]

The government libraries at the Geological Museum and the Indian Museum at Calcutta are also important sectional libraries in their respective spheres of work.

The Bombay Presidency.

In the educational world the Bombay Presidency comes to the front rank; but the Government of Bombay have done very little in making any provision for educating masses by establishing libraries and adult schools. There are no annual fixed grants for libraries. Owing to the general financial stringency the government cannot sanction even full due grants. The nation-building departments alone suffer for want of funds; but it is surprising that the Government can, even now, raise any amount of loan to be spent in gigantic schemes of development.

There are in all three library associations to propagate the library movement. There is only one association called the Maharasthra Library Association to spread the library movement in the Marathi-speaking population. It ought to be a moving institution. It must organize Annual Library conferences and collect library statistics.

The City of Bombay also needs some organizers to form Library Association of

the all city librarians. The city libraries require consolidation at the hands of some energetic library workers.

Besides, there are two active Library Associations, the Gujrathi Library Association, and the Karnatak Library Association.

The Bombay Presidency has got four vernaculars i.e. Marathi, Gujrathi, Canerese, and Sindhi. According to provisions under the Press Laws the Government receives free copies of all vernacular books printed in the presidency; but no government library of vernacular books is, as yet, established. The vernacular stock of books is lying idle, awaiting its final disposal.

Important Libraries :—

		Bks.
*1.	Royal Asiatic Society L. (Bombay) ...	... 1,00,000
2.	Central Library, (Baroda) ...	... 95,000

* **The Royal Asiatic Society** was established in 1804. It was, at first, "A Literary Society of Bombay for research work in Literature, Science, Archæology, Numismatics, Geology, and other kindred subjects, and was joined to the Royal Society of Great Britain and Ireland in London as its Branch in 1830". The library very soon attracted the Bombay public. It now occupies an enviable position and it has a collection of over one lac books.

The archaeological and numismatic sections of the Society are now transferred to the Prince of Walse Museum.

Annual Expenditure of the Society at present amounts to Rs. 35,000. Annual Subscription is Rs. 60.

The Office of the Society is located in the Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

		Bks.
3.	Bombay University L. (Bombay) ...	50,000
4.	Wadia (Fergussion College) L. (Poona)...	46,000
*5.	J. N. Petit Institute L. (Bombay) ...	33,000
6.	Bhandarkar Oriental I. L. (Poona) ... [Including 25000 Mss. and the late Dr. Bhandarkar's private library.]	38,000
7.	Servants of India Society L. (Poona) ...	20,000
8.	Elphinston C. L. (Bombay)	19,000
9.	Sir Parashuram B. C. L. (Poona) ...	16,000
†10.	People's Free R. R. & Wadia L. (Bombay).	15,000
11.	Baroda C. L. (Baroda)	15,000
12.	Philosophical Institute (Amalner) ...	5,000
13.	Bharat Itihasa S. Mandal L. (Poona) ...	4,000
14.	Anjuman-I-Islam K. L. (Bombay) ...	8,000

* **The J. N. Petit Institute** :—The institute was established on 1-4-1856 under the name of "The Fort Improvement Library. Ten years later it was renamed as "The Fort Reading Room and Library."

During the first half of the year 1891 the library received a munificient gift of Rs. 25,000 from Mr. Nesserwanjee Manickjee Petit in memory of his son, Jamshetjee Nessarwanjee Petit. The library's name was again changed as "J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library" a name which again undervent change as the J. N. Petit Institute in recognition of the donation of a stately building of 2½ lacs of Rs. by Bai Dinbai Nesserwanjee Petit.

The management of the Institute is vested in a Managing Committee as provided in the Institute's Trust Deed. It consists of 12 members, viz 4 Trustees, 2 members appointed by the Trustees and 6 members elected by the General Body of members.

(For further details see page 37 of the Index No. 6).

[*This note recording the history of the J. N. Petit Institute is kindly prepared for the author by* Mr. Narayanrao *the energetic assistant librarian of the Institute.*]

† **People's Free Reading and Library** (with which is incorporated the N. M. Wadia Library). The beginning of this

Burma.

The biggest library in Burma is the Rangoon University Library which has got more than 26000 books.

The other important libraries are the Judson College library and the Bernard library both at Rangoon, with 8000 and 11000 books. The latter has got 5000 oriental manuscripts.

Almost all the Buddhist monasteries in all districts of Burma have got religious libraries.

C. P. and Berar.

The library conditions are not, even at present, encouraging; but the people and educationists in this province are now

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institution dates far back to the year, 1845 when the Native General Library was started. In 1865 the Framji Cawasjee Institute was established and the N. G. Library was housed in the same premises free of rent.

In 1916 the Institute's building was pulled down and through generous donations from the N. M. Wadia Charities and the late Sir Shapurjee Bharucha the building of the F. C. Institute was raised on condition that it should accomodate the N. G. Library free of charges. The name of the N. G. Library was in the meantime changed into "The People's Free Reading Room and library with which was incorporated the N. M. Wadia General Library.

(For details see Index No. 6 page 38).

facing realities and the government is also thinking of devising ways and means to establish libraries for masses. In 1928-29 the Government sanctioned more than Rs. 16000 as grants to libraries and spent the amount through District Councils on village libraries.

The library af the Nagpur University is biggest in the province and has got a collection of over 20,000 books.

There are 29 public libraries of which 25 are controlled by local bodies and 4 are Government institutions.

The Government of the province has done very little to collect mss. that are lying scattered all over the land. Now the societies like the Mahakosal Research Society, Bilaspore and Vidarbha Sahitya Sangha, Yeotmal are now directing their efforts in this neglected branch of learning.

The Madras Presidency.

The Madras Library *Association established three years ago is doing excellent work in the library propaganda. Mr. S. R.

* The Library Movement: A Collection of Essays by diverse hands is published by the Association. 462 pp. 1929; Price Rs. 2.

Rangnathan, the enthusiastic librarian of the Madras University Library, is also the organizer* and secretary of the Madras Library Association. The propaganda of the library association has now reached the districts and the people are now taking to the library habit on their own accord.

It is mainly due to the library propaganda that convinced the Senate of the Madras University and led it to adopt recently Mr. S. Satyamurthi's resolution recommending a three months' certified course in librarianship.

The Madras Presidency has got the credit of having first conducted the "Indian Library Journal" printed at Bezawada.

There is also another institution called the Andhradesha Library *Association under

* The first Andhra Library was established in 1899. From 1914 the library movement in Andhra spread by leaps and bounds. In 1914 there were 289 Andhra Libraries ; but in 1930 the number of libraries rose to 700. The following are some of the important Andhra libraries in the Nizam's dominions :—

1. The Sanskrit Kalabhi-Vardhani Samajam, Secunderabad. 2. Umamaheswara Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Sidipet. 3. Usmania Telugu Library, Mandanur. 4. Visweswara Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Huzarabad. 5. Sabdanusasana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Orugallu. 6. Andhra Vignana

[Continued on the next page.]

whose auspices the First Andhra Library Conference met in 1914 at Bezawada. Since then Andhra Library movement is making rapid progress towards establishing more and more libraries in Telgu-speaking districts of the British and the State India.

The Andhradesha L. Association was also the organizer of the first All-India Library Conference held in Madras in 1919. An Indian Library Association was then founded, and annual meetings in various parts of India were held.

Prakasini Gandha Nilayam, Suryapet. 7. Sri Ranga Bharat. Grandha Nilayam, Kapugallu. 8. Hindi Pracharini Grandhalayam, Mallapalli. 9. Sri Rama Grandhalayam, Qndolui 10. Andhra Samvardhani Dharyapustuka Patrika Patanasala Secunderabad. 11. Sri Hanumada Andhra Grandhalayam Arutla. 12. The Godavari Vachanalayam, Chinnur. 13. The Bala Saraswati Nilayam, Hyderabad. 14. Chennakesava Library, Gadvala. 15. The Nilagiri Library, Nallagonda. 16. Dakshni Anandha Library, Singareddi. 17. Sri Narayan Andhra Library, Siricilla. 18. M. Raghavulu Bhasha Kalpavalli Sangha, Secunderabad. 19. Vani Vilas Grandhalayam Mogaligiddah. 20. Venkateswar Grandhalayam Garla. 21. Vishnu Vardhana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Borgampadu. 22. Vidyarthi Sangham, (Kambhav :Mettu). 23. Sri Visveswara Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Narayana-Pet. 24. Andhra Girvana Vani Vilasa Grandhalayam, Korutla. 25. Mahabubia Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Yerumpalem. 26. The Deccan Vaishya Sangham, Secunderabad. 27. The Deshodharak Library, Koknur.

There are many good libraries in the Madras Presidency. The libraries maintained by 75 Colleges (45 Arts Colleges 19 Oriental, and 11 Professional) libraries contain more than 4,52,021 books *i.e.*, on average, 6027 books for every library.

The libraries in the 600 secondary schools in the Presidency, have, on average, over 2000 books for every school.

In all, it may be said that 21000 institutions out of 57000 have got nearly 1¼ lacs of books.

The Government of Madras occasionally gives grants-in-aid to libraries.

The following are the most important libraries in the Madras Presidency:—

1. Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society Library (80,000 Bks.,) Madras.
2. Adyar Library, (37000) Madras.
3. Connemara Public Library, (36000) Madras.
4. Nilgiri Library, (33000) Ootacmond.
5. Government Oriental Library, (25000 mss.) Madras.
6. Madras University Library, Adyar, (67000) Madras.
7. Tanjore Public Library, 30000 (25000 mss.) Tanjore.

Punjab.

The Library movement in Punjab is efficiently organized and the Punjab Government encourages municipalities and other

local bodies in establishing libraries in towns and villages. In no other province, except Punjab, the co-operative societies maintain small village libraries for the benefit of their members.

The importance of the libraries has been long recognized in this province and it was the Punjab University which invited Mr. A. D. Dickinson, an American expert to reorganize its library and establish library-lectures and classes. Punjab takes pride in possessing the second largest library in India, the Punjab Public Library in Lahore with 1,51,000 books.

Almost all the Punjab Colleges have got good libraries and there are valuable collections of books and Mss. possessed by some of the public societies. The Peoples of India Society of the late Lala Lajpatrai has maintained a representative and choice collection of over 7,000 books on politics and economics, which are very important.

The following libraries are said to be prominent in the province:—

1. Punjab P. L., (151000 Bks.) *Lahore.*
2. Punjab University L. (75000?) *Lahore.*
3. Dwarkadas L. (7000) of Tilak School of Politics (of the late Lala Lajpatrai) *Lahore.*

4. Sir Gangaram Business Bureau and L., (3500) *Lahore*.
5. Oriental College L., (4000) *Lahore*.
6. Dayal Sing Public L., (?) *Lahore*.

The United Provinces.

The United Provinces have secured a special position in the world of education owing to the fact that there are in the province four Universities at Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Lucknow and Benares.

The Universities of Agra and Lucknow are residential universities and those at Aligarh and Benares are of the All-India type and as such they receive grants-in-aid from the Government of India.

It is only the Allahabad University which is both an examining and affiliating body.

The government of U. P. is liberal in providing grants-in-aid to libraries of the schools and colleges; but the library movement in the province is making slow progress.

The Nagari Pracharini Sabha is doing useful work in stimulating a reading habit in the Hindi-speaking population. The Sabha has got a fine Hindi Library with

12000 Hindi books and a number of Sanskrit and Hindi manuscripts.

Some of the famous libraries in the U. P., are enumerated below :—

1. Allahabad University Library (75000 bks.)
2. Aligarh University Library (25000)
3. Agra University Library (?)
4. Benares University Library (60000)
5. Lucknow University Library (?)
6. Allahabad Public Library (36000)
7. Lucknow „ „ (30000)
8. Nagari Pracharini Sabha Hindi Library (12000)
9. Gangaprasad Memorial Library, Lucknow (10000)
10. Bhuvaneshwari Library, Allahabad (10000)
11. Trigonometrical Library, Dehradun (5000)
12. Forest Research Institute Library, Dehradun (?)
13. Gurukul University Library, Hardwar (10000)

INDEX.

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Academy Architecture 200 library plans 2 V. and each 10s. 6d.

American Library Association, A. L. A. Manuals of library economy. Chicago, 32 Parts, each 25 cts.

1. American library history. 2. Library of Congress. 3. The State Library. 4. College and university library. 5. Proprietary and mercantile libraries. 6. Free public library. 7. High school library. 8. Special libraries. 9. Library legislation. 10. Library architecture. 11. Furniture, fixture and equipment. 12. Administration. 13. Training for librarianship. 14. Library service. 15. Branch libraries, travelling libraries and other distributing agencies. 16. Book selection. 17. Order and accession department. 18. Classification. 19. Catalogue. 20. Shelf department. 21. Loan work. 22. Reference department. 23. Government documents. 24. Bibliography. 25. Pamphlets, clippings, maps, music, prints. 26. Book-binding. 27. Library commissions and State library extension, or State-aid and State agencies. 28. Public library and public schools. 29. Library work with children. 30. Library work with the blind. 31. Museums, picture galleries, and libraries. 32. Library printing.

American Public Library (Bostwick) 1922 Appleton, 12s. 6d.

Annuals, Directories, 1700 (Cannons) H. G. T. Grafton, 5s.

Baroda and its Libraries, (N. M. Dutt), Rs. 2–4. Published by Central Library, Baroda.

Baroda Central Library, Gujarathi and Marathi classification schemes, each 5 annas.

Bibliography of History (Andrews C. M.), N. Y. Longman, 75 c.

Biography-Standard Catalogue of, (1000 tittles), N. Y. Wilson, 1 dollor.

Book-bindings for libraries (Dana, J. C.), 1905 Boston, Library Bureau, 1 dollor.

Book-it's history and development (Devenport C.), Constable, 6s.

Book-list. A. L. A.'s books selection magazine. Subscription. 2 dollors.

Bookman's manual (Graham, B. N. Y.), Bowker, 3·50 dollors. Standard books with critical notes.

British Museum, London. Catalogue of books in Reference Library 910. 2 Vols. 21s. Subject Index to books, 1881-920, 7 Vols. £16. Catalogues of printed books—Bangali, 2 Vols.; Gujrati, 2 Vols.; Hindi, 2 Vols.; Hindustani, 2 Vols.; Marathi, 2 Vols.; Sanskrit, 3 Vols.; Tamil, Telgu, 2 Vols.; Catalogue of Indian Official Publications, 1899, 42s.

Book-Selection (William R. G.), Grafton, 10s. 6d.

Books and Libraries (Lowe J. A.), Manual for Colleges, 1916. Boston, Faxon, 1·50 dollors.

Books (A. L. A.) for High School library, 1924. 1·75 dollors.

Books (A. L. A.) Graded list for children, 1922. 1·25 dollors.

Books Best (Sonnenschein) Religion and Philosophy Part I, 1910, 14s. Sociology and Geography, Part 2, 1912, 14s. History, 1923, 31s. 6d. Routledge.

Books of Business 2400 (Wilson) N. Y., H. W. 5 dollors.

Books-Buying list of, for small libraries. 1925, A. L. A. 25 c.

Books-that count (Gray, W. F.) Black, 1923. Selected 6,000 Volumes, 7s. 6d.

Books-useful 1000 (Mainly business & technical) A. L. A. 12 copies 1 dollors.

Calcutta Imperial Library, Cataloguing rules 8 ans. Practically the same as the famous British Museum rules.

Carnegie U. K. Trust. Dumfermline (Scotland) Annual & other reports from 1914. Prof. Adam's report on library provision and policy. 1915.

Cataloguing for small libraries (Hitchler T.) A. L. A. 1.15 dollors.

Catalogue of Bibliographies relating to India, (Campbell E.) 1899. 3s. 6d.

Catalogue of 10,000 books. A. L. A. 1926 edition in Press.

Catalogue rules :—A. L. A. British L. Association 1908. Grafton 2s. 6d.

Children's catalogue. (N. Y. Wilson) 4100 tittles 12 dollors ; 2000 tittles. 3 dollors.

Classification-Cannons of, (Sayers W. C. B.) Grafton. 3s. 6d.

Courses of study in Library Science. (William Meridith) Bolton (Lanes) 7s. 6d.

Contry Library Service. (Long H. C.), 1925, A. L. A. 1.75 dollors.

Classification-Decimal and relative indéx (Dewey, M.) 1922, 8 dollors.

Economic and Social Subjects, what to read on (Fabian Society.), 1920, 2s.

English Catalogue of books 1801 to date ; price-list of every book published in United Kingdom.

Essentials in Library Administration, (Brown J. D.), 1922, A. L. A. 50 c.

Classification-Expansive, (Cutter, C. A.), Boston, Library Bureau.

Geogaphical books-Guide to, (Mill, H. R.), 1910, G. Philip, 6s.

Fiction—Guide to best, (Baker E. A.), Routledge, 1913, 21 s.

Fiction—Guide to historical, (Baker, E. A.), 1914, Routledge, 25 s.

Fiction–Standard Catalogue of, (2350 tittles) N. Y. Wilson, 1 dollors.

Historical Literature–a Mannal of, (Adams C. K.), A. L. A. New Edition.

India Office, Catalogue Vol. I, (English) with Supplts : Vol. II, (Indian Languages), 5 vols.

Library Book-binding. (Coults & Stephen), 1911 Grafton, 10s. 6d.

Library Buildings, (Hadley C.), 1924, A. L. A. 3.50 dollors.

1. Bibliography

Library Economy (A manual by Brown J. W.) 3rd. ed. bibliographies 1920, Grafton, 30s.

Libraries for children, (Rees, G.), 1925, Grafton, 12s. 6d.

Librarian's Guide, (William, & Meredith Mark), Literary Year-Book Press, Liverpool, 1924, 10s.

Library Law, (Sanderson,), 1925, Bumpus, 6s.

Library Primer, (Dana, J. C.), bibliography 1920, Library Bureau, 3 dollors.

Law, legislative and Municipal libraries, (Kaiser), Boston, Faxon, 4 dollors.

Manual of practical bibliography, (Brown J. W.), Routledge, 2s. 6d.

Mending and repairs of books, A. L. A. 25 cts.

New Guide to reference Books, (Nudge), A. L. A. 3 dollors.

Open acces libraries. (Brown, J. W.), 1925, Grafton, 7s. 6d.

Parliamentary papers-Catalogue of, (1800-1920), 3 Vols. P. S. King, 35s.

Parliamentary and Official papers–Guide to, (Lee-Smith), 1924, Oxford Univ. Press, 2s.

Parliamentary papers relating to the East India–List of, 1801–1907, 2s. (No. 89 of 1909).

Periodicals-Guide to, (H. W. Wilson), 1900–1925.

Periodicals-index to, (Poole), 1802–1906, 7 Vols. Boston, Houghton.

Periodicals-international index to, (H. W. Wilson), 1908 to date.

Periodicals-Subject index to 1915-16; 1917-9; 1920, Grafton, 84s. annually.

Primer of Library practice, (Roebuck and Thorne), 1914, Grafton, 3s. 6d.

Printed Book, (Aldis, H. C.), Cambridge Manual, 2s. 6d.

Production of printed catalogue, (Philip, A. G.), 1910, Grafton, 7s. 6d.

Public Library, (Baker, E. A.), 1922, O'connor, 12s. 6d.

Public Library Administration, (Rae, W.), Routledge, 1313, 3s. 6d.

Public Library—How to plan for library work? (Soule, C. A.), Boston, Faxon, 3.50 dollors.

Public Library-why do we need? (Hadley, G.), A. L. A. 10 c.

Public Libraries at home and abroad, with special reference to Andhradesha, (Shastry, S. V. Narasimha.), Bezwada (Madras), 1915, 8 Ans.

Public Libraries-their design, construction and fitting, (Champneys, A.), 1907, Batsford, 10s. 6d.

Punjab Library Primer, (Dickinson, A. D.), Lahore, Punjab Univty. Rs. 2. Very useful to Indian librarians.

Reference Catalogue of current literature 3v. 1924 and 1926, 4 quarterly parts (in progress), 20 s.

Rules for a dictionary catalogue, (Cutter, C. A.), Washington, Govt. Press, 25 cts.

Science Guide British-Scientific and technical books 1925, 12s. 6d. only British publications.

Scientific facts—where to look for ? (Eason.), 1924, Rentall, 1s.

Scientific, technical and medical books-catalogue of-(Lewis, H. K.), 2 vols. 1910–12 ; 12s.

Selected books-list of 7000, (Chivers, C.), Binder, Bak, (Engld.).

Selected catalogue of Current literature, 188 pp. 1925.

Small Library, (Brown, J. D.), Routledge. 2s. 6d.

Standard Books, 10,000 items, 4 vols. 1912–15, T. Nelson, 105s.

Story of books, (Rawling, G.), Hodder, 1s.

Story of libraries and book-collecting, (Savage, B. H.), Routledge, 2s. 6d.

Subjective-Classification, (Brown, J. W.), Grafton, 21s.

Training for librarianship, (Friedel), 1921, Appleton, 7s. 6d.

2. LIBRARY SUPPLY STORES.

American Library Association–Publishing Board, 86 E. Randolph St. Chicago, U. S. A.

Demco Library Supplies, 114 S. Corroll St. Madison Wis., U. S. A.

Gaylord Brothers, Library Supply Stores, Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.

Libraco Ltd., Library Supply Stores, 62 Cannon St. London, E. C.

Library Bureau Division of Remington Rand Business Service, 451, Broadway, New York. (U. S. A. Library Stationary, Furniture and Supplies.)

Wilson, (H. W.), Co., Library Publishers, 958, University Avenue, New York., U. S. A.

3. CATALOGUES OF LIBRARIES.

[An available list of catalogues of some of the well-known libraries in India are noted here. Those interested in the development of new libraries will find these catalogues as ready reference books. The list is however incomplete.

The librarians of the respective libraries should write to the compiler as regards commissions and omissions.]

Allahabad Public Library, Allahabad,

Bankipure Public L. English C. 1918, Persian and Arabic Mss. 2 Vols.

Bangalore Public L. C. 2 Vols. 1918–26.

Baroda Central Library.

C. of Marathi books 1917–28. C. of Gujrathi books 1917, classified C. of Gujrathi selected 8000 books, 1928, Rs. 8., Oriental Institute, C. of 20,000 palm leaf and paper Mss. (In print)

Benares Hindu University Library, C. 3 Vols. 1923–24.

Bhavanager, Barton Library C. 1901.

Bombay, J. N. Petit Institute C. 1924. Native General Library (Framje Cawasjee Institute) C. 1883. Natural History Society L. C. 1908. People's Free Reading Room and Library, Dhobi, Talav, C. 1924. Royal Asiatic Society, C. 1915. (Author and Subject Index) and yearly lists.

Calcutta, (1) Imperial Library, C. 4 Vols. 1904–16 subject index. (2) Uvty. L. C. 2 Vols. 1925–8. (3) Pischel Collection (Sanskrit, Pali, Philosophy). (4) Madrassaeh L. C. English 2 Vols. 1909–14 ;

Arabic & persian mss. 1906 ; (5) Asiatic Society L. 1910. (6) Imperial Records Dept.

Hyderabad (D.); Asafiya L. C. 2 Vols.

Hyderabad, (Deccan). C. Syed Ali Bilgrami's fine private Library, 1907.

Jaipur, Maharaja Public, L. C. 1902.

Jesalmere (Rajputana) ; C. of Jain Books and Mss. 1923, Rs. 3–4.

Kumbakonam, Gopal Row L. C. 1900.

Lahore, Punjab Public L. C. 3 Vols. 1913–14. Sanskrit, 1909 ; Hindi 1909, Urdu 1916.

London, British Museum Catalogues: Sanskrit Books 2 Vols ; Marathi and Gujrathi books 2 Vols. Bengali Books 2 Vols ; Hindi Books 2 Vols; Tamil-Telgu books C. Indian Official Publications (1899) Catalogue.

Madras, Connemara Public L. C. 2 Vols. 1908–14.

Mysore, Public L. C. 1919, Rs. 1.

Navasari, Dastur Meherji Rana, L. C 1925.

Patna, University L. C. 1927.

Khudabaksha Oriental L. C. 1920.

Pattan, Jain-Bhandar ; L. of Palm leaf Mss.

Punjab Library Primer (Punjab University) Lahore, Rs. 2.

Pusa, Agricultural Research Institute, L. C. 1919.

4. INDIAN LIBRARIES DEVELOPMENT.

Baroda Library Movement (1906–1919), J. S. Kudalker, Baroda.

Baroda Library System (1918) N. M. Dutt Baroda.

Baroda and its Libraries (1828) N. M. Dutt Baroda.

Eastern Library with catalogue of its Persian and Arabic Mss. (1920) Glasgow. (An illustrated account of the famous Oriental Public Library at Bankipore, founded by K. Bahadur Md. Khuda Baksha, "the Indian Bodley"). O'connor, V. C. Scott.

India, Government of–List of important libraries in India (1908).

Libraries in Mysore, Y. V. Chandrasekhariah.

Public Libraries at home and abroad, with special reference to Andradesha (in Northern Madras) Bezwada, (1919) 8 ans.

Vadodara Ragyni Pustakalaya Pravritti. (The Baroda library momement (1906-1926) 108 pp. 74 plates; Library Co-operative Society, 1927, Rs. 3. (In Gujrathi).

Andhradesh Library Association, Bezwada, (Madras).

Baroda Library Miscellany, (quarterly in English, Marathi and Gujrathi,) illustrated 1922–19, now discontinued.

Baroda State Library Association, (1915), Publishes "*Pustakalaya*" a Gujrathi illustrated monthly for libraries.

Baroda Libraries Co-operative Supply Society Ltd., Raopura, Baroda.

Bengal Library Association.

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Indian Library Association, Bezwada, (Madras).

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Scottish Churches, C. L., 324, Cornwallis Square.
Shambazar Binapani, L., 8, Kala Chand Sanyal Lane.
Shanti Institute, 17, Kaluram Seal Street.
St. James's, C. L.
St. Joseph's, C. L.
St. Paul's Mission, C. L., 33, Amherst Street.
St. Zavier's C. L., 30, Park Street.
Taltola, P. L. (1882), 12, Neogypukur Lane.
Unique, L. P. Box 627, Calcutta.
Vedant Society, L., 40, Scandon Street.
Vidyasagar, C. L., 22, Shankar Ghose Lane.
Youngmen's Union, L. (1916), 5, Bankarai Street.
Weldon, L., 17, Park Street, (1882).

Newspapers :—E., 430.
Books :—E., 1800.
Magazines, E., 100.
President.—C. Ratcliffe.
Librarian.—K. C. Chattarjee.

[Books, Newspapers and Magazines are also kept for sale.]

Wesleyan, C. L.

Chittagong 36, Buddhist Association, L.
Chittagang, C. L.
Oldham Institute,
Public L.
Darjeeling (20-9), Public L.
St. Joseph, C. L.
Dacca (117-9), Banagram, L.

Dacca University, L., (1841-1921), (Ramna).

Books, Newspapers, etc. 60,000.
Periodicals, 3,000.
Mss., 18,000.
Annual Expenditure, Rs. 20,000.
President:—*Vice-Chancellor.*
Secretrary.—M. Ray.
Librarian.—M. Ray, M.A.,
Edwin's Girls, C. L.
Intermediate. C. L.
Islamic, C. L.
Jagannath, I. C. L.
Law, C. L.
Museum & L.
Popular L.

Dinajpur (68.) P. L.
Faridpur, (15-5), P. L.
Rajendra, C. L.,

Hooghly, (29-9),
Bansbaria, P. L.
Bhadreshwar, P. L.
Burman, L.
Hooghly, C. L.
Hooghly, Library Association L. (Chinsura).
C. L. Uttarpar.

Chandranagar, Prabartak Sangh Granthagar, (1928).

Books.	S. 224,	E. 2075,	B. 1730,	T. 4039.
Newspapers ...	8		12	T. 20.

Expenditure 5500.
President.—Shri Motalaji Roy.
Secretary.—Sj. Arun Chandranath.
Librarian.—Swami Amritanand.

Bengal Engineering, C. L., Botanical Garden, P. O.

Howrah (195.3).

Howrah, L. Association.

Maju, P. L., (Maju).

Narsing Dutt, C. L., Howrah, (195).

Panchanan, L. Panchantola.

Rajgunje, L. (1919).

Ramkrishapur Binapani, L., 9, Gopal Banerji, St.

Serampur, C. L., (Howrah).

Shakti, L. (Maju).

Shanti Kutir, L. (1899).

Sibpur, P. L.

Jalpaiguri, (14.3).

Jessore, (10.1), Victoria, L. L. (Narcoil).

Jessore, P. L.

Khulna (15).—Bagerhat, C. L.

Hindu Academy, L., (Daulatpur).

Binapani, L.

P. L., (Karapara).

Malda, P. L.

Midnapur, (28-9)—

Bangeeya Sahitya Parishat, L.

Books. B. 1500 E. 146 S. 49 T. 1693.
Magazines. B. 55. T. 55
Annual Expenditure, Rs. 300.
L. C. *President* :—Manishnath Basu Saraswati M. A., F. R. A. S.
Secretary :—Nalishnath De.
Assistant Secretaries :—Sudhamaya Banarjee, B.L.
Braj Madhab Roy.

Midnapur, C. L.

Probat Kumar, C. L., Contai.

Murshidabad, (10.6),—

H. H. The Nawal Bahadur. L.

Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy's, L.

Mymensingh (25-2), Anand Mohan, C. L.
Nadia, (22.3), Krishna Nagore, C. L.
P. L. (Krishnanagore).
P. L. (Ranaghat).
Noakhali, (7-7).
Feni, C. L., Feni.
Pabna, (19-3), Edward, C. L.
Krishna Mohan, L.
Madrasha, C. L., Serajgang.
Rajashahi, (24-5)
Ardhendunanya Pathangar.

Binapani Sahitya Mandir (1928).

Books. B. 2500 E. 2500 T. 5000.
Secretary:—B. Chaudhari.

Rajshahi, C. L.

Rajshahi, P L. (1884).

Books.—10000 (in all Languages).
Honorary Librarian :—Sudhir Chandra Roy, M.A.B.L.

Varendra Research Society, L.
Rangpur, (9.6),
Uttarrang Sahitya Parishat, L.
Carmichael, C. L.
Tippera, Victoria, C. L. (Commilla, 25.9).
Twenty-two parganas,
Barrackpur, L. S.
Bansbaria, P. L.
Baranagar People's L.
Barish R. C. L.
Durga Charan Memorial, L. (Sodpur).
Mahakali, L. (Badu).
Panihati, L., (Panihati).
Piary Mohan Memorial L. (Belgharia).
Sukhchar, L., (Sukhchar).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY CITY.

Anjuman-I-Islam Karimi Library, Fort, (1898).

Books	G. 900	E. 2775	P. A. 3961	T. 7,637
Newspapers	G. 1	E. 6	U. 5	T. 12
Magazines			U. 4	T. 4

Receipts Rs. 2,000 Expenditure Rs. 2,000.

L. C. *President.*—Abdul Ali M. Kajiji, Bar.-at-law.

Secretaries.—K. B. Hakim, M. D. Dayam & Dr. T. M. Kajiji, Bar.-at-law.

Librarian.—Moulavi Mir Ahmed.

Anthropological Society, L., Town Hall.

Bhagawandas, R. R. and L., Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

Bhandarkar, (Dr.) L. and R. R., New Charni Road, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon.

Bombay Student's Federation F. R. R., L., Kennedy Bridge Corner, Chaupati.

Bombay University Library.

Books 50,000.

President L. C :—Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A.

Librarian.:—R. V. Sabnis.

Catholic L. and R. R., Cavel Street, Girgaon.

Dadabhai Nowroji, F. R. R. & L., Marwadi Bazar.

Books	M. 100	E. 300	Q. 100	T. 500
Newspaper	M. 4	E. 4	Q. 2	T. 10
Magazines	M. 2			T. 2

Annual Expenditure Rs. 140.

L. C. *President.*—Hon'ble Sir Justice Mirza Alikhan.

Secretary.—K. N. Mahale.

Librarian.—V. G. Samel.

Dayananda L., Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaon.

Dhanjeebhai Framjee R. R. and L., 49-51 Main Street, Khetwadi, Girgaon Back Road.

Elphinstone College Library, (1856).

Books	M. E. S.	19,000
Magazines		2,000
Annual Expenditure		Rs. 2,000

Hind Mahila L., New Bhatwadi, Girgaon.

Jamshetji Nesserwanjee Petit Institute, 312 Hornby Road, Fort, (1856).

Books	T. 33,000
Newspapers } Magazines }	T. 358

Annual Income over Rs. 80,000 including receipts of Rs. 30,000, 24,000 and 16,000 under heads Library, Rents, and Interest on reserved funds respectively.

Annual Expenditure over Rs. 70,000 prominent items being office Rs. 30,000; Periodicals (Indian) Rs. 4,000; Foreign Periodicals Rs. 9,003; Books Rs. 10,000.

Total Funds invests Rs. 3,81,000.

Honorary Secretary :—Sorab B. Dadyburjor B.A., LL.B..

Javerilal Miniyashanker L., (132 Bhuleshwar).

K. R. Kama's Oriental L., Hornby Road.

Law College Library (1891).

(Elphiston College premises).

Librarian :—R. P. Karwe, Advocate H. Court Bombay.

Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Thakurdwar (1898).

Books	Marathi over	9,000
Newspapers	"	40
Magazines	"	85

Annual Expenditure nearly Rs. 4,000.

President :—M. R. Jayker, M.A., Bar-at-law.

Secretaries:—A. G. Puntambekar. S. B. Vaidya.
R. S. Sapre.

Medical Union and Sir D. M. Petit Medical L., 123 Esplanade Road.

Muljibhai Jivabhai R. R. L., Cross Lane, Mandavi.

Mulla Firoz L., Hornby Road.

Natural History Society L., 6 Apollo Street.

Nityanand F. R. R. & L., Arya Bhavan, Sandhrust Road.

People's Free R. R., G. L., & N. M. Wadia L. (1891).

Fort Branch, 6 Ravelin St.

Books ever 15,000
Head Librarian :—K. J. B. Wadia.

Dhobi Talava, (with which is incorporated N. M. Wadia, General Library 1929.

Librarian :—Merwanjee Navroji.

Dadar Branch (1925) Lady Jamshetji Rd.

Librarian :—Sitaram V. Rege.

Pt. Ghattulalgi L., Bhuleshwar.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch (1881).

Books	1,00,000
Newspapers	40
Magazines	220

Annual Receipts Rs. 35,000. Expenditure Rs. 35,000.

L. C. *President.*—Sir Jiwanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Phd., C.I.E.

Secretary.—J. S. Tilley, Esq.

Librarian.—S. L. Kapadi, Esq., B.SC.

Saraswat Brahman Samaj L., New Charni Road.

Saraswat (Kudal Deshakar) Brahman Nivas L., Ambewadi, Girgaon.

Sassoon Mechanics Institute & L., (Fort), 1847.

Shri Ramkrishna L., Kamathipura, 4th Lane.

Sir Dinshaw Petit and Bharucha L., Nizampura Street.
Sorab F. F. Bharucha Architectural L., 7-10, Elphiston Circle, Fort.
St. Joseph R. R. and L.
St. Zavier's College L.
Wilson College L., Choupati.
Y. M. C. A. L. & R. R. Lamington Road.
Y. M. Hindu Association L., Girgaon Back Road.
Friend's Social Club L., (Bandra).
National L., Patkar's Blocks.
Public L. (Dadar).
Coronation L., Rajewadikar Building, Kolaba Lower.
Catholic Association L., (Mahim).
Samartha L. (Malad).

MAHARASTRA & KARNATAK.

Ahmednagar.—
City Library (Ahmednagar).
Tilak L.
P. L. (Ashvi).
Hanumant L. (Belapur).
Anand L. (Dongarkinhi).
Victoria L. (Jamkhed).
N. G. L. (Nevasa).
Tilak L. (Rajur).
N. G. L. (Sangamner).
Victoria N. G. L. (Shevagaon).
Belgaon.—
Karnatak Lodge L. Arjunwad (Hukeri).
N. G. L. (Athni).

Balbhim Dharmik L. (Bagalkot).
G. L. (Bailhongal).
N. G. L. (Banahatti),
Bhavani L. (Bedakihal).
G. L. (Belgaon).
Habibiya L.
Karnatak Sangha L.
Marathi Charcha Mandal L.
N. G. L. (Hubli).
Shri Saraswati L.
N. G. L. (Hukeri).
Sharada Mandir L. (Khanapur).
Satya Samaj L. (Kithur).
Muralidhar L. (Nipani).
Public L. (Rabakavi).
N. G. L. (Sampgaon).
N. G. L. (Saundatti).
N. G. L. Sahapur.

Bijapur.—
Hanuman L. (Agarkhed).
Balabhim L. (Bagalkot).
Harding Institute L.
N. G. L. (Bagwadi).
Sarvajanik Vachanalaya (1887) Bijapur.

Books	M.	1,500	E.	2,000	K.	1,000	T.	4,500
Newspapers	M.	6	E.	10	K.	9	T.	25
Magazines	M.	7	E.	7	K.	9	T.	23

Receipts Rs. 1,800 Expenditure Rs. 1,500.
President.—Rao Saheb P. G. Halkalli, Pleader.
Secretary.—N. R. Kembhavi and U. S. Hodur.
Librarian.—R. B. Raichur.

N. G. L. (Hungund).
N. G. L. (Indi).

Grant L. (Muddebihal).
Mitra Samaj L. (Chikodi).
N. G. L.
Veershaiva General Library (1921) Gadag.

Books	E. 25	C. 250	S. 10	T. 285
Newspapers	2	15		T. 18
Magazines	1	11		T. 12

President:—D. S. Bhangarshettara.
Secretary:—V. K. Pattanshetti,
G. L. (Gokak Falls).

Dharwar.—

Basaveshwar P. L. (Aladkatti).
Channaveereshwar L. (Alur).
Hanuman L. (Chikerur).
Hudson L. (1911) Dharwar.

Books	C. 120	E. 273	S. 72	T. 465
Newspapers	C. 10	E. 5		T. 15
Magazines	C. 4	E. 1		T. 5

Receipts Rs. 150 Expenditure Rs. 150
President.—V. B. Halabhavi, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge.
Secretary & Librarian.—S. S. Malinath, B.A., LL.B.
Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha L. (Dharwar).
Mitra Samaj L.
N. G. L.
Shantesh Dharmarth L. (1920) Dharwar.

Books	M. 290	E. 827	H. 41	C. 1,197	T. 2,482
Newspapers	M. 2	E. 7	H. 4	C. 25	T. 34
Magazines	M. 3	E. 5		C. 21	T. 33

Annual Expenditure Rs. 1150.
President.—V. B. Alur, B.A., LL.B.
Secretary.—Dr. K. S. Kamalapur, M.B.B.S.
Librarian.—Ramachandra Arajinji.
Edward VII L. (Haveri).

Coronation L. (Hirekerur).
Harding L. (Hosaratti).
Islamia L. (Hubli).
Lokamanya Tilak L.
N. G. L.
Siddharudha L.
Diamond Jubillee L. (Kundgol).
General L. (Karanjgi).
N. G. L. (Navalgund).
N. G. L. (Ranebennur).
Raddi Students' L. (Saptapur).

Kanara.—Edward L. (1912) Ankola.

Books	M. 16	E. 50			T. 60
Newspapers	M. 3	E. 6	H. 1	C. 2	T. 12
Magazines	M. 1	E. 1	K. 2		T. 3

Receipts Rs. 225 Expenditure Rs 200.
President—R. A. Nadkarni, B A.
Secretary.—M. M. Pai.
Librarian.—S. D. Desai.

Karwar G. L. (1864) Karwar.

Books	M. 40	E. 3,140	T. 3,180
Newspapers	M. 1	E. 14	T. 15
Magazines		E. 10	T. 10

Receipts Rs. 1,200 Expenditure Rs. 1,200.
President.—The Collector of Kanara.
Secretary.—G. A. Hattiyangdi.

Khandesh—

Dadabhai Nowroji L. and R. R. (Adilabad).
N. G. L.

K. E. Society's Library, Amalner (E. K.)

Books	M. 1,582	E. 4,050	H. 29	T. 5,661
Newspapers	M. 9	E. 3	H. 1	T. 14
Magazines	M. 15	E. 16	H. 1	T. 33

Receipts Rs. 103 Expenditure Rs. 942.
Secretary.—D. D. Bagul, M.A., LL.B., H. School.
Librarian.—B. G. Kulkarni.

Philosophical Institute, Amalner (E. K.)

Books	M.	1,000	E.	3,000	H. 100	T.	4,100
Newspapers	M.	10	E.	2		T.	12
Magazine	M.	20	E.	10		T.	30

Annual Expenditure Rs. 30,000.

President.—Shet Motilal Manikchand, Allies Shrimant Pratap Shet.

Secretary.—D. S. Naik.

Librarian.—B. S. Naik.

Victoria Jubilee L. (Amalner).

G. I. P. R. Institute L. (Bhusaval).

N. G. L.

Tilak L.

Delhi Darbar L. (Botawad).

Shet Narayan Bankat L. Chalisgaon (E. K.)

Books	M.	1,701	E.	346	H. 14	T.	2,049
Newspapers	M.	9	E.	4		T.	13
Magazines	M'	11	E.	1		T.	13

Annual Receipts Rs. 865 Expenditure Rs. 865.

President.—

Secretaries.—D. M. Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B.

" D. K. Bhandare.

Librarian.—V. B. Kulkarni.

D. S. Garud L. (1860) Dhulia (W. K.)

Books	M.	1,857	E.	2,135	H.	35	U.	277	T.	4,254
Newspapers	M.	19	E.	6	H.	1	U.	1	T.	27
Magazines	M.	14	E.	4	H.	2	U.	1	T.	21

Receipts Rs. 1,659 Expenditure Rs. 1,523.

President.—Mrs. Annapurnabai Bhandarkar.

Secretary.—P. E. Kelkar, B.A., LL. B.

Librarian.—D. G. Ghaskadvi.

N. G. L. (Dhulia).

N. G. L. (Erandol).

Arya Vachan Mandir, (Faizpur),

Ramkrishna L. (Hirpur).
Bageerath L. (Jalgaon).
N. G. L.
Shri Jain Oswal Bhagirathibai L.
Vallabhadas Waljee L.
Shri Shiwaji L. (Lohara).
Lord Ripon L. (Nandurbar).
Sarvajanik L. (Nasirabad).
George VII L. (Nawapur).
Otto Rothfield L. (Pachora).
N. G. L. (Parola).
Muslim L.
Baba Satya Sheth L. (Pimpalner).
Lokamanya L. (Pimpalner)
Students' L. (Prakashe).
Public L. (Raver).
Public L. (Sakri).
Sarvajanik L. (Sahada).
Victoria L. (Shirpur).
Shamsuddin L. (Sindkheda).
Sarvajanik Vachanalaya (1882) Yaval (E. K.)

Books	M. 1,120	E. 543	S. 50	T. 1,732
Newspapers	M. 11	E. 3		T. 14
Magazines	M. 15	E. 1		T. 17

Receipts Rs. 1,737 Expenditure Rs. 1,725
President.—L. V. Kotibhasker, Pleader.
Secretary and Librarian.—Y. G. Naik.

Kolaba—

Krida Bhuvan L. (Alibag).
Sarvajanik L. (Apte).
Nageshwar L. (Avas).
Balvachanalaya (Karjat).

Shri Lakshmikant P. L. (Karjat).
Edward L. (Mahad).
Ramkrishnapuri P. L. (Nagothana).
Mahaveer Jain L. (Panwel).
Sarvajanik L.
Siddhivinayak L.
Grantha Sangrahalaya & R. R. (Pen).
N. G. L. (Palaspe).
N. G. L. (Shrivardhan).
Public L. (Roha).
Public L. (Tale).
General Union L. (Uran).

Nasik—

Shri Ganesh L. (Bhagur).
Maharastra L. (Bhivandi).
Shri Narayan L. (Chandor).
Lokamanya L. (Dabhadi).
Public L. (Dindori).
G. I. P. R. Institute L. (Igatpuri).
Satya Pracharaka L.
Reading Club & L. (Manmad).
City L. (Malegaon).
N. G. L.
Keshava L. (Mohadi).
Tilak L.
Lokamanaya L. (Nandgaon).
G. L. (Nasik).
N. G. L.
Sarvajanik L. (1842).
Marathi books over 7,000.
Lokamanya L. (Nimbgaon-Ketki).

Shri Manakeshwar L. (Niphad).
Anant L. (Ojhar).
G. L. (Satana).
Shri Sadguru L. (Sayakheda).
Tilak L. (Sinner).
Victoria L. (Sinner).
Lokamanya Memorial L. (Tryambekeshwar).
N. G. L. (Yeola).

POONA.

Shri Dnyanadeva Vachan-Mondir (Alandi).
Tilak L. (Ale).
Jain L. (Ambegaon).
Lokamanya Tilak L. (Baramati).
N. G. L. (Baramati).
Lokamanya L. (Bhaje).
Narayan L. (Ghode).
Dnyan Samvardhak L. (Indapur).
George V L. (Jejuri).
General Library (1917), Junner.

Books	M. 760	E. 18	H. 1	T. 941
Newspaper	M. 5	E. 2		T. 7
Magazines	M. 8	E. 1		T. 9

Receipts Rs. 420 Expenditure Rs. 374.
Chairman.—V. V. Nirgudker.
Secretaries.—V. V. Bodas & S. V. Khangaonkar.
Librarian.—S. V. Shrotri.

N. G. L. (Khed).
G. R. R. & L. (Lonavla).
G. I. P. R. Institute L.

POONA CITY & SUBURBS.

Albert Edward Institute and Cawasji Dinshaw L. (Poona Camp).

Poona City & Deccan Gymkhana—

Anandashram Sankrit L.

S. Mss. 5,000.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, L. (1917).

Books (Sanskrit-English)...	...	T.	7,500
Magazines " " ...	...	T.	120
Sanskrit Mss. Section ...	...	T.	20,000.
Dr. Bhandarkar Private L. Bks.			4000.

Receipts Rs 40,000 Expenditure Rs. 40,000

Secretary.—Dr. S. K. Belavalkar, M.P., Phd.

Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal L., (1910-11).

Books	M. 1,010	E. 1,791	H. 70	U. 6	T.	3,090
Newspapers	M. 12	E. 1			T.	13
Magazines	M. 18	E. 11	H. 2		T.	31

Annual Expenditure Rs. 500 (Budgeted).

President:—R. B. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.

Secretary and Librarian.—Prof. D. V. Potdar and Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, B.A., M.L.A.

City General L. Poona. (1848).

Books	M. 27,73	S. 564	E. 6,150	H. 70	G. 200	T. 9,757
Government Reports						T. 1,000
Newspapers	M. 25	E. 29				T. 54
Magazines	M. 33	E. 37	H. 2	G. 1		T. 73

Receipts Rs. 5,000 Expenditure Rs. 4,000

President:—D. B. K. R. Godbole, B.A., L.C.E., C.B.E.

Secretaries.—Prof. S. M. Datar, M.A., LL.M. and Y. R. Junnerkar, B.A.

Librarian.—R. H. Nanal.

Deccan Gymkhana Co-operative L. (1924).

Books	M. 50	E. 100	T. 150
Magazines	M. 15	E. 40	T. 55

Annual Expenditure Rs. 325

Chairman.—Rao Bahadur B. N. Sathaye, L.C.E.,

Secretary.—P. K. Gode, M.A.

Deccan College L.

Tilak Vaidik L.

Deccan Muslim Institute L.

Bai Jerbai Wadia Library (Fergussion C. L.), 1885.

Books	M. 3,000	E. 40,000	H. 5	U. 50	S. 3,000
					T. 46,055
Newspapers		E. 3			T. 3
Magazines	M. 4	E. 60			T. 64

Annual Expenditure Rs. 10,000.

Secretary.—Prof. T. G. Yeolekar, M.A., B.SC.

Librarian.—R. S. Parkhi, Trained, Certified in Library Service (Columbia University U. S. A)

Jewish R. R. and L., Rasta Peth, 1888.

Books	M. 701	E. 1,505	T. 2,206
Newspapers	M. 6	E. 6	T. 12
Magazines	M. 6	E. 7	T. 13

Receipts Rs. 350 Expenditure Rs. 320.

President:—K. B. Tudah Hyam.

Secretary aud Librarian:—Soloman Samson.

Kesari Office L., Narayan Peth.

Books over 5,000.

Shri Namdev Vachanalaya, 1898 (Camp).

Books	M. 915	E. 470	T. 1,385
Newspapers	M. 5	E. 2	T. 7
Magazines	M. 8		T. 8

Receipts Rs. 250 ; Expediture Rs. 60.

President:—V. L. Subhandha.

Secretary:—P. T. Bangale.

Librarian:—P. R. Nikhal.

Library at, Main Street (Camp).

Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, (City).

Books	*only Marathi.	T.	10173.
Newspapers	E. 8 M. 13	T.	21.
Magazines		T.	36.

President:—Nanasahib Pawaji.
Secretary:—Annasahib Pawaji.

Railway Institute L.

Rasta Peth R. R. and L.

Islam L., Gaffur Beg Street (Camp).

***Servants of India Society, Central Library*, (1905).**

Books	League of Nations Volumes...	150	T. 20,450
English	... ...	8,800	
Reference books	... ...	1,500	
Reports	... ...	10,000	
Newspapers and Magazines	...		T. 150

Librarian.—P. Kodand Rao, M.A.,

***Sir Parashuram B. College L.*, (1916).**

Books	M. 2,300	E. 10,000	H. 15	T. 16,032
Newspapers		E. 1		T. 1
Magazines	M. 6	E. 21		T. 27

President.—Principal, S. P. B. College.
Secretary.—Prof. L. G. Lele.
Librarian.—V. M. Kolhatakar.

Y. M. C. A., L. and R. R.

Tilak L. (Puntambe).

Public L. (Saswad).

RATNAGIRI.

Rameshwar P. L. (Achre).

Vernacular L. (Anjani).

Lokamanya Tilak L. (Bibli).

N. G. L. (Chikhli).

N. G. L. (Chiploon).

Parashuram L.

Tilak L.

N. G. L. (Dapoli).

Tilak L.

Swadesh Hitechhu L. (Deolwada).

N. G. L. (Devarukh).

Saraswati L. (Hasol).

Public L. (Khed).

Bharat Hitechhu L. (Kochare).

Victoria Memorial L. 1907, (Malwan).

Books	M. 848	E. 568	T. 1,416
Newspapers	M. 6	E. 2	T. 8
Magazines	M. 10	E. 3	T. 13

Receipts Rs. 490 ; Expenditure Rs. 387.

President:—G. N. Gogate, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary:—R. B. Rane.

General L., 1867, Rajapur.

Books	M. 993	E. 76	T. 1,069
Newspapers	M. 6	E. 1	T. 7
Magazines	M. 6		T. 6

Receipts Rs. 350 ; Expenditure Rs. 350.

President.—V. R. Pitre, Pleader.

Secretary.—Mr. Thakur, Pleader and Mr. Bhidye, Teacher.

Sanskrit Pushtakalaya Pathashala (Rajapur).

Sanskrit Mss. over 5000.

Public L. (Shirode).

N. G. L. (Vengurle).

Public L.

Satara.—

Balhitchintak L. (Ashte).

Coronation Club L. (Ashta).
Tilak L. (Chaphal).
G. L. (Dahivali).
Tilak L. (Girvi).
G. L. (Islampur).
Sarvajanik L.
N. G. L. (Karad).
Shri Krishna L.
N. G. L. (Kavatha).
Lokamanya L. (Khatgun).
Balvachanalaya (Kenjal).
N. G. L. (Mahabaleshwar).
Lokamanya L. (Palasgaon).
Panchgani L. (Panchgani).
Shrimant Patanker Memorial L. (Patan).
Parasanis Museum L. (Satara).

Old historial Mss. and Pictures.

Victoria L.
City L. (Tasgaon).
Tilak L. (Valva).
Native G. L. 1810 (Vita).

Books	M. 450	E. 50	H. 5	T. 505
Newspapers	M. 5	E. 1		T. 6
Magazines	M. 2	E. 1		T. 3

Receipts Rs. 120; Expenditure Rs. 100.
President:—V. V. Inamdar, Pleader.
Secretary:—V. A. Limaye, Pleader.
Librarian:—K. R. Gulavani.

N. G. L. (Wai).
Tilak Granth Sangrahalaya.
Municipal L.

Sholapur—

N. G. L. (Barshi).
Public L. (Karmala).
Public L. (Mohol).
Ganesh L. (Narkhed).
Annapurna L. (Nataputa).
Saraswati L.
N. G. L. (Pandharpur).
G. L. (Sangola).
Bhavasar Kshatriya L. (Sholapur).
Bazar L.
Camp & Modikhana L.
City G. L.
Ripon Hall & L.
Saraswati L.
Young Muslim L.

Thana—

Sarvajanik L. (Agashi).

National Library, 1916, (Bandra).

Books	M.	2,250		T.	2,250
Newspapers	M.	2	E. 2	T.	4
Magazines	M.	8	E. 2	T.	10

Receipts Rs. 600 ; Expenditure Rs. 600.
President :—D. K. Wandrekar, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Secretary :—D. E. Tendulker and V. G. Thakur.

Bassein L. (Bassein).
N. G. L.
Sarvajanik L. & R. R. (Bordi).
N. G. L. (Bhiwandi).
N. G. L. (Dahanu).

Andhra L. (1928) Kalyan.

Books	M. 15	E. 200	Te. 500	Ca. 10	T. 725
Newspapers		E. 2	Te. 4		T. 6
Magazines		E. 3	Te. 4		T. 7

Annual Expenditure Rs. 124.

President.—Pratapgirji Rammurti.

Secretary.—Manda Rammurti.

Venkat Subbarao.

Sarvajanik L.

Tilak L. (Khattalwada).

Shri Samartha Pustakalaya 1926 (Malad).

Books	M. 819	E. 163	H. 5	G. 16	T. 1,002
Magazines	M. 2				T. 2

Receipts Rs. 180; Expenditure Rs. 168.

Founders.—B. S. Potdar and Prabhakar D. Gandhi.

President.—C. D. Date.

Secretary.—D. B. Ghosalkar.

Librarian.—R. S. Pathara and G. P. Ghanekar.

Bhau Ganapat L. (Murbad).

Grantha Sangrahalaya (1893), Thana.

Books only Marathi	8,200	T.	8,200
Newspapers	,,	T.	2
Magazines	,,	T.	60

Receipts Rs. 1,500; Expenditure Rs. 1,400.

President.—B. H. Shringarpurey, B.A., LL.B.

Secretaries.—S. M. Abhyanker, Pleader & V. R. Kaprekar and R. M. Patwardhan.

Mullock L.

Tilak L., (Umbergaon).

N. G. L. (Wada).

GUJRAT.

AHMEDABAD.—

Appajirao Bholanath L. (Ahmedabad).

Bholanath Sarabhai Literary Institute L.

Gujrath College L.

Books 15,000.

Gujrath Vernacular Society.

Hemabhai Institute L.

Seth Manilal Ranchhodlal L.

Y. M. Muhamedan L.

Liladhar L. (Dholka).

Gogo L. (Gogo).

Kaubha L. (Kaubha).

Dixon L. (Modasa 1912).

Books.	G. 1105	E. 315	T.	1420.
Newspapers.	G. 2	E. 2	T.	4.
Magazines.	G. 10		T.	10.

Annual Expenditure Rs. 350.

Librarian :—Narmadashanker Chunilal Bhat.

Joravarsingji L. (Patri).

N. G. L. Prantij (1882).

Books.	G. 1000,	E. 200,	T. 1200.
Newspapers	8	1	8.
Magazines	5	1	6.

Receipts Rs. 433 ; Expenditure Rs. 382.

Librarian :—Gandhi Amthalal Lallubhai.

Bhaishanker Nanabhai F. G. R. (Raipur).

Harivallabhadas L. (Viramgaon).

Maconvehie L. (Sanand).

Broach.—

N. G. L. (Amod).

J. N. Petit L. (Ankaleshwar).

Books.	G. 895	E. 956	T. 1,864.
Newspapers.	G. 9	E. 5	T. 15.
Magazines.	G. 6	E. 1	T. 7.

Librarian :—Shantilal Kikashanker Shastri.

Dadabhai F. R. R. & L. (Broach).

N. G. L. (Broach).

Nraasinha L.

Royachand Dipchand L.

Books	G. E.	T. 10000.
Newspapers.		T. 5.
Magazines.		T. 18.

Receipts Rs. 2200. Expenditure Rs. 2000.

President :—Dist. & Sessions Judge.

Secretary :—Dinakarao N. Desai, M.A., LL.B.

Librarian.—R. E. Khambatta.

Shri Mangalgawri Chunilal Setelwad Stri L.

Shri Dasha Shrimati Yuvak Mandal L. (Hanshot).

Manikramji L. (Jambusar).

Rothfield L. (Wagra).

Godhra.—

Stewart L. (Godhra).

Universal L.

Manilal Modi & Shri Surti Dasha Porwad Punch L. 1914).

Books.	G. 984	E. 385	T. 1369.
Newspapers.	G. 7	E. 6	T. 13.
Magazines.	G. 12	E. 3	T. 15.

Receipts Rs. 600 ; Expenditure Rs. 550.

President.—C. D. Clerk, B.A., LL.B.

Librarian.—Parabhuram Daulatram.

Kaira.—

Shepherd N. L. (Borsad).
Dakore L. (Dakore).
N. G. L. (Mahuda).
N. G. L. (Mehamadabad).
N. G. L. (Kapadvanj).
Hadow Institute & L. (Kaira).
Umreth N. G. L. (Umreth).

Nadiad.—

Dahi Laxmi L. (Nadiad).

Books.	M. 615	H. 144	E. 4,088	G. 3,118	T. 11,163.
Newspapers.	...	...	E. 4	...	T. 4.
Magazines.	...	H. 2	E. 6	G. 11	T. 19.

Receipts Rs. 1080 ; Expenditure Rs 1450.
President.—Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya.
Secretary.—Bahechardas Maganlal Shaha.
Librarian.—Jaikisandas D. Shah.

Surat.—

Tapibai Free L. (Bardoli).
Coronation L. (Chikhali).
Nagindas Kaji F. R. R. (Haripura) 1911.

Newspapers.	E. 4	G. 8	T. 12.
Magazines.	E. 3	G. 2	T. 5.

Receipts Rs. 422 Expenditure Rs. 426.
Trustees.—Krishnalal N. Kaji.
Maganlal B. Sheth.
Secretary.—Maganlal B. Sheth.

Shri Ramchandra Arya Pustakalaya (Mandvi).
Anjuman-e-Islam (1896) Rander.

Books.	E. 100	H. 50	G. 200	T. 250.
Newspapers,	E. 4	H. 2	G. 3	T. 13.
Magazines.	E. 2	H. 2	G. 3	T. 7.

Librarian.—G. B. Shaikh., M. Ellam.

Rander R. & R. L.
Andrew's L. (Surat).
Navapura L.
Navapura Clock Tower Muhamedan L.
Sarvajanik College L.
Rustumpura L. (Rustumpura).

Books.	E. 700	G. 1,500	T. 2,200.
Newspapers.	E. 4	G. 11	T. 15.
Magazines.	...	G. 3	T. 3.

Receipts Rs. 540 ; Expenditure 420.
President.—Cawasjee Manikji Dalal, B.A., LL.B.
Secretary.—Ardeshir Hormasjee Talati, B.A.

Barodhile L. (Dhandhuka).

Books.	G. 1,360	E. 682	T. 2042.
Newspapers.	G. 4	E. 2	T. 6.
Magazines.	G. 2	E. 1	T. 3.

Receipts Rs. 542. Expenditure Rs. 462.
Librarian :—Chotalal.

SIND.

Hyderabad (73·9) G. L.
P. L.
Victoria G. L.
Karachi (231·6) Bird Law L.
G. H. Khalidina L.
Khoja Panjibhoy L.
Marathi L.
Max Dinso Hall L. (1886).

Books	G.	1100
Newspapers.		24
Magazines		6

Annual Expenditure Rs. 600.
President :—Gulam Ali Chagla.
Secretary :—Veshmal P. Volani.

Municipal L. (Karachi—*Contd.*)
Muslim R. R. & L.
Public L.
Ramdas Morarjee Gujrathi F. R. R. & L.
Sadar Bazar R. R. & L.
Sir George Clarke F. R. R. L.
Young men's Jewish Association L.
Young men's Muslim Association L.
Young men's Zorostarian ,, L.
Mule's General L. R. R. 1892, (Kotri).

Books	Sindhi	500	E.	900	G.	30	U.	50	T.1480
Newspapers		12		10					T. 22
Magazines		5		10					T. 15

Annual Expenditure Rs. 600.
President :—Bhojraj D. Parwani.
Secretary :—Parmanand B. Adwani.
Librarian :—Maniamal Devijimal.

Larkhana (17·7) G. L.
Nawabshaha L., Nawabshaha.
Nawabshah Institute L.
Hamid Ali L. (Nawabshah) 1914.

Books	E.	1076	Sindhi	194	T.	1264
Newspapers	E.	6		5	T.	11
Magazines	E.	6		2	T.	8

Receipts Rs. 1088; Expenditure Rs. 1173.
President :—Sahibjada Sardar Mhd. Khan.
Secretary :—Assanand Tulsidas, B.A., LL.B.
Librarian :—Aulabsingh J. Ajwani.

Boy's R. R. & L. (1924), Bhira.

Books	Sindhi	150	E.	1000	T.	1150.
Newspapers	,,	3	E.	3	T.	6.
Magazines	,,	1	E.	3	T.	4.

President.—A. M. Kewalramani.
Secretary.—Kewal H. Khilnani.

Sukker (40·7).

General Library, (Sukker).

Books	E.	6000	Sindhi	600	T.	6600
Newspapers		8			T.	8
Magazines		20			T.	22

Annual expenditure Rs. 1,800

President :—K. B. Shaikh Md. Yakub Wajir Md.

Secretary :—Bhoysing G. Pahaljani.

Librarian :—T. R. Makhijani.

Sitaramdas Chellaram P. L.

Thar-parkar (Mirpurkhas).

Hudson L.

Upper Sind Frontire (Jacobabad 10·5).

Maganbhai Pratapchand Jain Union R. R. L. 1894.

Books	E.	202	G.	364	J.	300	T.	866
Newspapers	E.	4		14			T.	18
Magazines				3			T.	3

Receipts Rs. 500; Expenditure Rs. 500.

President :—Dipchand Maganbhai Chokshi.

Librarian :—Keshavalal Chhabildas.

BURMA.

Akyab, Houghton, R. R. L.

Sladen, L.

Bassein, Victoria Memorial L.

Rangoon—

Barnard, F. R. R. L. (Mss.).

Burma-Muslim L.

Judson C. L.

Literary Society's L., 17 York Road.

Maharashtra Mitra Mandal L.

University C. L.

[Besides many pagodas or religious Maths have got their own libraries to supply local needs in every district towns].

C. P. AND BERAR.

Akola (37·8)

Babuji Deshmukh Wachanalaya (1860), Akola.

Books.	M.	1988	E.	2187	H.	94	G.	45	T. 4314
N. papers	M.	40	E.	13	H.	1	G.	1	T. 55
Magazines	M.	17	E.	5	H.	1	G.	1	T. 25

Receipts Rs. 2636 ; Expenditure Rs. 2273.

President :—W. L. Chiploonker.

Secretaries :—(1) D. V. Joshi, (2) N. G. Rajwade.

N. G. L.

Shri Sarswati Mandir L.

Coronation L.

N. G. L. (1866), (Bassim).

Books	M.	1014	E.	542	T.	1556
Newspapers	M.	5	E.	4	T.	9
Magazines	M.	5	E.	2	T.	7

Receipts Rs. 500 ; Expenditure Rs. 450

Secretary :—J. B. Sane.

Librarian :—B. R. Tayise. (?)

Public L. (Paturda).

Devrao G. L. (Telhara).

Amraoti (40·6)

City Library, Amraoti (1867).

Books	M.	2,228	E.	1,915	H.	4	T.	4,417
Newspapers	M.	10	E.	13	H.	1	T.	24
Magazines	M.	18	E.	3	H.	2	T.	17

Receipts Rs. 2,123. Expenditure Rs. 1,770

President.—R. B. Dr. W. R. Bhat.

Secretary.—S. B. Ranadive & V. D. Brahma.

Librarian.—M. D. Patil.

Kulkarni L.

Priyabandhu L.

Shivajee L.

Shri Ganesh Hindu L. (Brahmanwada).
Balawant L. (Daryapur).
Edward L.
Saraswati L. (Kokarda).
Morshi L. (Morshi).
Ganesh Sahakari L. (Sirso-Murtigapur).
Das L. (Warud).

Balaghat (7·3).—
Burha G. L.

Betul (7.7) P. L.

Bhandara (13-3).
Public Library (1863).

Books	M.	1272	E.	1397	H. 5555	T.	2729
Newspapers	M.	8	E.	3		T.	17
Magazines	M.	4	E.	1		T.	5

President.—G. B. Gokhale, B.A., B.L.
Secretary.—M. R. Joshi, B.A., LL.B.,
Librarian.—A. B. Padaval.

Buldana (35·9)
Anglo-Vernacular L.
Gadre L.
N. G. L. (Chikhali).
Swadeshi Hitechhu L. (Deolwada).
Dastur Ratanjee L. (Khamgaon).
N. G. Library 1927 (Malkapur).

Books	M.	598	E.	608	H. 7	T.	1213
Newspapers	M.	9	E.	8		T.	17
Magazines	M.	7	E.	2		T.	9

Receipts Rs. 50. Expenditure Rs. 40
President.—Shankerrao Dhakras.
Secretary.—Dr. S. G. Patil.
Librarian.—P. B. Wankhede.

N. G. L. (Mehekar).

Chanda (22·9)—

Chanda L. (Chanda).
Tilak L. (Brahmapuri).
N. G. L. (Warora).

Chhindwara (13·3) P. L.

Damoh (15·2) P. L.

Drug (7·7) P. L.

Ellichpur.—

N. G. L.
N. G. L. (Daryapur).
N. G. L. (Paratwada).
Bharat L. (Pathrot).

Hoshangabad (12-0).

Maharastra L. (Harda).
Town Hall L. & R. R. (Hoshangabad).
Public L.

Jubbalpur (86·7).

Dist. L. & Museum.
Maharastra L.
Public L.
Tilak L.
Y. M. C. A. L. & R. R.
Victoria L. (Seoni-Chhapara).

Nagpur (14·5).

N. G. L.
Public L.
Scott L.
Vidarbha Sahitya Sangha L.
R. S. Dixit L. Sitabardi.
Rajaram L. Sitabardi.

Servants of India Society Branch L.

University Library.

Nehru Vachnalaya, (Ramtek).

Books	M.	370	E.	219			T.	589
Newspapers	M.	4	E.	2			T.	7
Magazines	M.	4	E.	1			T.	5

Receipts Rs. 360 ; Expenditure Rs. 120

Chairman.—J. B. Joshi,

Secretary.—M. A. Dixit.

Librarian.—M. N. Dixit.

G. L.

Nimar.—

Morris Memorial L. 1883 (Khandwa).

Books	M.	20	E.	500	H.	700	T.	1230
Newspapers	M.	2	E.	9	H.	10	T.	25
Magazines	M.		E.	4	H.	6	T.	10

Receipts Rs. 1400 ; Expenditure Rs. 1300.

President :—B. A. Mandloi, B.A., LL B.

Secretary & Librarian } S. S. Pande, B.A., LL.B.

Raipur (31·3).

Anand Samaj Saraswati L. (Bhuvaneshwari).

Edward L. 1915 (Khairgarh).

Books	M.	18	E.	854	H.	550	T.	1308
Newspapers			E.	3	H.	1	T.	4
Magazines			E.	2	H.	2	T.	6

Receipts Rs. 200 ; Expenditure Rs. 200.

President :—H. P. Verma, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary:—K. C. Sharma, B.A.

Librarian :—Thakur Durug Singh.

Sauger (28·5) P. L.

Seoni (12·7) P. L.

Sironcha P. L.

Yeotmal (17·2).

Das. L. (Arni-Darwah).

City L. (Darwah).

Illiat L.

N. G. L. (Digras).

N. G. L. (Pusad).

Illiat L. (Wun).

Public L.

Public L. (Yeotmal).

N. G. L.

Shri Sharadashram L.

Wardha (8·8).

N. G. L. (Arvi).

Lokamanya Wachanalaya (Arvi).

Books	M.	1495	E.	711	H.	100	T.	2306
Newspapers	M.	13	E.	8	H.	2	T.	23
Magazines	M.	18	E.	2			T.	22

Receipts Rs. 5000. Expenditure Rs. 2521

President.—P. V. Thathe, Pleader.

Secretary.—V. R. Deshmukh, M.A.

Librarian.—B. R. Paldhiker.

N. G. L. (Ashsti).

Woodburn L. (Hinganghat).

N. G. L. (Selu).

Nutan Bharat L. (Wardha).

Wardha L. (Wardha).

DELHI.

Delhi University L.

Government Secretariat Library.

Harding L. and R. R.

Mahrashtra Mandal's Lokamanya L.

Books	M.	621	E.	125	H.	29	T.	775
Newspapers	M.	10	E.	3			T.	13
Magazines	M.	3					T.	3

L. C. *President.*—R. B. K. N. Dixit, Deputy Director of Archaeology.

Secretary.—R. G. Nafaday.

Librarian.—R. D. Sule.

Legislative Assembly L.

Marwadi L., Chandani Chowk.

Books	E.	1921	H.	3005	U.	563	T.	5489
Newspapers	E.	15	H.	8	U.	4	T.	27
Magazines	E.	8	H.	10	U.	8	T.	26

Receipts Rs. 3399.; Expenditure Rs. 4062.

President.—Seth Dwarakadas.

Secretary.—Lala Ram Pershad.

Librarian.—D. Singh Verma.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

Bannu (22·2), Public Library.

Hazara, Bakshi Gokulchand, P. L. (Abbottabad).

Kohat (27-8), Municipal L.

Peshawar (104·4).

Government L.

Islamia C. L.

Municipal L.

MADRAS.

Ceded Dist. C. L. (Anantpur).
Islamia C. L. Vaniyambadi (Arcot S.).
Bellary People's Association L. (Bellary).
Public L. Mangalore (S. Kanara).
Municipal L. (Chittoor).
Theosophical C. L. Madanpalle.
Free P. L. (Coimbtore).
Krishna R. R. & L. Brahmin Extention.
Student's Literary Association L.
Tamil Sangham L.
Kollikota C. L. Behrampur (Ganjam).
Rajah's C. L. Parlakimedi.
Pittapur Rajah's C. L. Coconada (Godavari).
Govt. Arts C. L. Rajmahendry.
Govt. Training C. L.
P. Library.

Shri Gautami L. 1900 (Rajmahendry.)

Books	Te. 13900	E. 8300	H.	U. 100	S. 300	T. 22600		
Newspapers	15	E.	19	H.	2	T.	36	
Magazines	T. 18	E.	20			T.	38	

[300 Sanskrit Mss.]

Receipts Rs. 12,400 ; Expenditure Rs. 12,343.

President:—Shri Kanchnmarthi Venkat Sitha Rama Chandra Rao Zamindar Garu.

Secretary:—M. R. Ry. Balladari Virnarayana Devarao Garu.

Librarian:—M. R. Ry. Munnangi Lakshori Narasinha Sarma Garu.

Andhra Christian C. L. Guntur.
Noble C. L. Masulipattam (Krishna).
Andhra Desha Library Association L., Bezwada.

Rammohan F. R. R. L. (Bezwada).

Books	Te.	1850	E.	3659	H.	300	S. 170	T.	5970.
Newspapers		5		5		1		T.	11
Magazines		15		6		1		T.	22

Receipts Rs. 1500; Expenditure the same.
President:—K. Nageshwar Rao Pantulu Garu.
Secretary:—I. V. Ramaviah.
Librarian:—G. Brahmanandan.

Indian L. Association (Krishna).

Rammohan F. R. R. & L.

Sadhu Seshia L. Kumbakonam).

R. R. & L. Adoni (Kurnool).

R. R. & L. Koilkuntal.

Mohan Club L.

MADRAS CITY.

Adyar Library (1886), Adyar.

Books.	M. E.	22626	H. 56	T.	37748.	
Newspapers	E.	2		T.	2	
Magazines	E.	54	H.	T.	100	

[Journals in 45 other continental languages].
President:—Dr. Annie Besant.
Secretary & Treasurer:—Earnest Wood.
Hon'y. Director.—C. Jinarajdas, M.A.
Convenor.—C. Kunchan Raja, M.A., PhD.

Danish Mission,:R., R. and L. 38, Broadway.
George Town.

Diocesan L., Cathedral Street, Broadway.

D. Kellett Institute L., Triplicane, Broadway.

Connemara Public Library (1816), Egmore.

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34. D. C. O. Sarvajanik High School, Pardi.
35. D. E. Italia High School, Chikhli.
36. I. P. Mission High School, Surat.
37. I. P. Mission Zenana High School, Surat.
38. Madress-E-Mohammedia P. High School, Rander.
39. Mandvi High School, Mandvi.
40. Sarvajanik High School, Surat.
41. Sir J. J. High, School, Surat.
42. Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat.
43. Union High School, Surat.
44. N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School, Surat.

INDIAN STATES.

1. Shri Pratap High School, Bansada.

BARODA STATE.

2. M. E. M. High School, Baroda.
3. M. E. M. Girl's High School, Baroda.
4. Amreli High School, Amreli.
5. Baroda High School, Baroda.
6. Dabhoi High School, Dabhoi.
7. V. N. High School, Dharmaj.
8. G. D. High School, Visanagar, E. 1856 S. 257 T. 2687.
9. Kothari High School, Kadi, E. G. 1704 E.-Rs. 150.
10. L. S. High School, Siddhapur.
11. Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda.
12. Maharani High School for Girls, Baroda.
13. Motibhai Mathurabhai High School, Sojitra.
14. N. D. Halloo High School, Dwarka.
15. Naranbhai Keshavlal High School, Petlad.
16. Padra High School, Padra.
17. Patan High School, Patan.
18. Seth M. &. R. Tata High School, Billimoria.
19. Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda.
20. Sir C. J. Readymoney High School, Gandevi.
21. Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navasari.
22. T. J. High School, Mehasana.

23. **T. B. High School, Bhadran.** M. 35, S. 135, E. 90, G. 1753, T. 1848, E.-Rs. 100.
24. V. D. Galliara High School, Kathor.
25. **Ambaldas Jivabhai High School, Vaso.** G. 247 E. 899 S. 50 T. 1196 E.-Rs. 225.

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26. Cambay High School, Cambay.
27. Alfred High School, Bhuj, (Cutch).
28. Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Cutch-Mandvi.
29. Shrimant Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School, Dharampur.

KATHIAWAR STATES.

30. Alfred High School, Bhavnagar.
31. Alfred High School, Rajkot.
32. Bahadur Khanji High School, Junagadh.
33. Bhavsinhji High School, Porbander.
34. Coronation High School, Mangrol.
35 Daji Raj High School, Wadhawan.
36. Grassia College High School, Gondal.
37. Harris High School, Palitana.
38. Monghiba High School for Girls, Gonal.
39. Nawanagar High School, Jamnagar.
40. Sagramji High School, Gondal.
41. Sanatan Dharma School, Bhavnagar.
42. Saurashtra High School, Rajkot.
43. Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra.
44. Sir Jaswatsinhji High School, Lakhtar.
45. Sir Jaswantsinhji High School, Limdi.
46. **S. K. D. V. High School, Jodiya.** E. 1226, G. 2269, T. 3195, E.-Rs. 350.
47. Vakhtuba Charitable High School, Morvi.
48. Wankaner High School, Wankaner.
49. Bhagwatsinhji High School, Dhoraji.
50. Kamribai High School, Jetpur.
51. L. D. Mooni High School, Sihor.
52. Rajkumar College, H. S. Rajkot.
53. **Seth N. T. M. High School, Wadhwan.** G. 400, E. 1100, T. 1500, E.-Rs. 120.

54. Talukdari Girassia High School, Wadhwan.
55. Seth M. N. High School, Mahuva.

MAHIKANTHA.

56. Sir Pratap High School, Idar. (Mahi Kantha).
57. Palanpur High School, Palanpur.
58. Radhanpur High School, Radhanpur.
59. Rajpipla High School, Rajpipla.

REVA KANTHA.

60. Sajjan Kuwar High School, Lunawada.
61. Shree Ranjitsinhji High School, Devgad-Baria.

AHMEDNAGAR.

1. **American Mission High School**, M. 361, E.-1524, U. 14 E.-Rs. 5000.
2. American Mission High School for Girls.
3. Education Society's High School.
4. Miller High School.
5. S. P. G. Mission School.
6. Sir D. M. Petit English School, (Sangamner).

EAST-KHANDESH.

7. **Anandibai Bankat High School**, Chalisgaon. M. 252 E. 710, T. 718, E.-Rs. 500.
8. D. S. High School, Bhusaval.
9. Goverdhandas S. High School, Jalgaon.
10. **Khandesh Education Society's** High School, Amalner. M. 1620, E. 4050, H. 29, E.-Rs. 690.
11. **New English School**, Jalgaon. M. 502, E. 1953.

POONA.

12. Anglo-Urdu High School, Camp.
13. Bharat High School, Kasba, (Poona).
14. Camp Education Society's High School, (Poona).
15. High School for Indian Girls, (Poona).
16. Maharashtra Education Society's High School, (Baramati).
17. Maharashtra Education Society's High School (Poona).
18. New English School, Poona.
19. Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona.

20. Poona Night High School, Poona.
21. Private English School, Junnar.
22. Sharada Sadan High School, Kedgaon.
23. Shrl Shigaji Maratha High School, Poona.
24. Sirdar Dastur Hoshang Boys' High Sohool, Poona.
25. Sirdar Dastur Nsherwan Girl's School, Poona.
26. St. Helena's High School, Poona.
27. St. Vincent's High School, Poona.

SATARA.

28. D. E. Society's New English School, Satara.
29. Dravid High School, Wai.
30. Hindu High School, Panchgani.
31. Parsi High School, Panchgani.
32. Satara High School, Satara.
33. Tilak High School, Karad.
34. Darul-Ulloom Muslim High School, Panchgani.

SHOLAPUR.

35. **H. D. High School**, Sholapur. M. 3619, E 4089, T. 7759 E-Rs. 889.
36. Northcote High School, Sholapur.
37. Victoria Jubilee High School, Pandharpur.
38. Municipal High School, Barsi.

WEST KHANDESH.

39. Erandol High School, Erandol.
40. Garud High School, Dhulia.
41. Jodharaj Ramlal City High School, Dhulia.

INDIAN STATES.

1. Akkalkot High School, Akkalkot. (Sholapur).
2. S. S. High School, Aundh. (Satara).
3. **Bhor High School**, Bhor. (Poona), E. M. S. 1500.
4. Govindrao English School, (Ichalkaranji) S. M. C.
5. Shri Shahu High School, Kagal, (S. M. C.)
6. Parashurambhau High School, Jamkhindi, S. M. C.

KOLHAPUR, (S. M. C.)

7. City High School, Kolhapur.
8. Esther Patton Girl's School, Kulhapur.

9. Irwin Christian High School, Kolhapur.
10. New School, Kolhapur.
11. Private High School, Kolhapur.
12. Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
13. Vidyapeetha High School, Kolhapur.
14. Sitabai Patwardhan High School, (Kurundwad) S.M.C.
15. Miraj High School, (Miraj) S. M. C.
16. King George High School, (Mudhol) S. M. C.
17. Mudhoji High School, (Phaltan) S. M. C.

SANGLI.

18. **Chintamanrao High School**, Shahapur, Sangli. M. 228. F. 716.
19. **City High School**, Sangli. M. 553, E. 1380.
20. Sangli High School, Sangli.

BELGAUM.

1. Jadhavji Anandji High School, Athni.
2. Beynon Smith High School.
3. Gilganchi Artal High School, Belgaum.
4. Municipal High School, Gokak.
5. Municipal High School, Nipani.
6. Sardars' High School, Belgaum.
7. Joseph's Convent, Belgaum.
8. St. Paul's High School, Belgaum.
9. K. R. E. Society's High School, Ainapur.
10. Taylor Smith Girl's High School, Belgaum.

BIJAPUR.

11. Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot.
12. Bijapur High School, Bijapur.
13. P. D. J. High School, Bijapur.
14. Shri Sidheshwar High School, Bijapur.

DHARWAR.

15. Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.
16. Convent Girl's High School, Hubli.
17. Dharwar High School, Dharwar.
18. Municipal High School, Gadag.
19. Basel Mission High School, Dharwar.

20. Karnatak High School, Dharwar.
21. K. L. E. Society's High School, Dharwar.
22. **Lamington High School**, Hubli. M. 222, E. 2225, S. 189, C. 266, P. 67, E-Rs. 500.
23. Victoria High School, Dharwar.
24. New English School, Hubli.

KANARA.

25. Gibb High School, Kumta.
26. Karwar High School, Karwar.
27. Shri Marikamba High School, Sirsi.
28. St. Thomas High School, Honawar.
29. Edward High School, Ankola.

STATES.

1. Jath High School, Jath. S. M. C.
2. Majid High School, Savanur.

BOMBAY CITY.

1. Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Fort.
2. American Mission High School, Byculla.
3. **Anjuman-i-Islam High School**, Bori Bunder. E. 2100, U. 105 ; T. 2225.
4. Antonio De Silva High School, Dadar.
5. Antonio DeSouza High School, Byculla.
6. Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgoum.
7. **Babu Pannalal P. Jain High School**, Princess Street. G. 600, E. 4050. E-Rs. 400.
8. Bai Ratanbai F. D. Panday Girl's School, Tardeo.
9. Bharda New High School, Fort.
10. Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla.
11. Bradley Night School, Thakurdwar.
12. Byramji Jijibhoy Parsi Charitable Institute, Charni Rd.
13. Cathedral and John Cannon High School, Fort.
14. Catholic Educational Institute, Bombay 7.
15. Chanda Ramji Hindu Girl's High School, Girgaum.
16. Chikitsak Samuha High School, Girgaum.
17. Convent Girl's High School, Lower Mahim, Dadar.
18. Convent High School, for Girl's Clare Road, Byculla.
19. Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
20. Esplanade High School, Fort.

21. Chubildas Laloobhoy Boy's High School, Dadar.
22. Fort And Proprietary High School, Fort,
23. Girgaum English School, Girgaum.
24. Girton High School, for Girl's, Grant Road.
25. Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi.
26. Imperial High School, Lamington Road, Grant Road.
27. Israelite High School, Mazagaon.
28. Jamshedji N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Lal Baug.
29. King George English School, Dadar.
30. Maharashtra High School, Parel.
31. Maratha High School, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.
32. Marvadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.
33. Master's Tutorial Girl's High School, Grant Road.
34. Master's Tutorial High School, Grant Road.
35. Mathuradas Karsandas Natha Bhatia High School, Hornby Road, Fort.
36. New Bombay High School, Girgaum Road.
37. New High School for Girls, Fort.
38. Parel High School, Parel.
39. Princess High School for Girls Girgaum.
40. Queen Mary School for Girls Girgaum.
41. Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum.
42. Robert Money School, Girgaum.
43. Sheth Dharamsey Govindji Thakersey High School, Girgaum.
44. Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Fort,
45. Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School, Byculla.
46. St. Columba High School for Girl's, Gamdevi.
47. St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.
48. St. Michael's High School, Mahim.
49. St. Sebastian's Goan Union High School, Thakurdwar.
50. St. Teresa's Girl's High School, Girgaum.
51. St. Zavier's High School, Fort.
52. Student's Literary and Scientific Society's School for Girls, Thakurdwar.
53. Wilson High School, Girgaum.
54. Young Ladies' High School, Fort.
55. Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, Fort.
56. Social Service League's Night School, Parel.

7. High Schools (Bombay)

KOLABA.

57. John Elphinstone High School, (Alibag).
58. K. E. Society's High School, (Alibag).
59. K. E. Society's High School, (Mahad).
60. K. E. Society's Vithoba Khandappa High School, (Panvel).
61. K. E. Society's Mehendale High School, (Roha).
62. Native Institution, (Uran).
63. Private High School, (Pen).

NASIK.

64. Nasik High School, Nasik.
65. New English School, Nasik.
66. New Parsi Boarding, Nasik.
67. St. George's High School, Nasik.
68. Zoroastrian Boarding School, Deolali.

RATNAGIRI.

69. American Mission (Presbyterian) High School, (Vengurla).
70. Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwala High School, (Malvan).
71. George English School, (Vengurla).
72. Private High School, (Rajapur).
73. Ratnagiri High School, Ratnagiri.
74. S. P. G. Mission School, (Dapoli).
75. United English School, (Chiplun).

THANA.

76. Bassein High School, (Bassien). M. 600, E. 2500 T. 3100.
77. B. J. High School, Thana
78. Kalyan English High School, (Kalyan).
79. Kanji Dharamsey High School, (Chinchani).
80. N. M. Wadia High School, (Nargol).
81. Sheth Motilal Hargovindlal High School, Thana.
82. St. Andrew's High School, Bandra.
83. St. Joseph's High School, Bandra.
84. St. Stanislaus' High School, Bandra.
85. S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi.
86. Tilak Vidyalaya, Vile Parle, Thana.
87. New English High School, (Dahanu), Than

STATES.

1. Sir Siddhi Ahmedkhan High School, Murud-Janjira.
2. Kudal High School, (Kudal), Sawantwadi.
3. Sawantwadi High School, (Sawantwadi).

HYDERABAD (SIND).

1. Government High School, Hyderabad.
2. Kundanmal Girl's High School.
3. Nava Kanya Vidyalaya.
4. Navalrai Hirachand Academy.
5. Nava Vidyalaya High School.

KARACHI.

6. B. V. S. High School, (Karachi).
7. Church Mission Society's High School.
8. Indian Girl's High School.
9. Kanya Maha Vidyalaya.
10. L. D. A. V. School.
11. Mama Parsi Girl's High School.
12. Model High School.
13. N. J. High School.
14. New High School.
15. Sind Madressa-tul-Islam.
16. St. Joseph's Convent.
17. St. Patrick's High School.
18. Karachi Academy.

LARKHANA.

19. Government High School, Larkhana.

NAWABSHAH.

20. K. C. Academy, Bhiria.
21. Madressah and High School, Naushahro.
22. District Local Board's High School, Tharushah.

SUKKUR.

23. Municipal High School, (Rohri).
24. Municipal High School, (Sukkur).
25. Shikarpur Academy, ,,
26. Shikarpur High School, Shikarpur.

7. High Schools (C. P. & Berar)

THAR AND PARKAR.

27. Madressah and High School, Mirapurkhas.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

28. Municipal High School, Jacobabad.
29. Naz High School, Khairpur, State.

HIGH SCHOOLS IN (C. P. & BERAR).

1. Aided High School, Dhamangaon.
2. Anjuman High School, Khamgaon.
3. Anjuman High School, Nagpur.
4. Bhide Kanya Shala, Nagpur.
5. Burgess Memorial Girls' High School, Bilaspur.
6. C. E. Z. Girls' High School, Katni.
7. Christian High School, Jubbulpore.
8. City High School, Ellichpur.
9. Craddock High School, Wardha.
10. Crawford High School, Kanker.
11. Government High School, Akola.
12. Government Girls' High School, Amraoti.
13. Government Maratha High School, Amraoti.
14. Government Urdu High School, Amraoti.
15. Government High School, Balaghat.
16. Government High School, Basim.
17. Government High School, Betul.
18. Government High School, Bilaspur.
19. Government High School, Buldana.
20. Government High School, Chanda.
21. Government High School, Chindwara.
22. Government High School, Damoh.
23. Government High School, Drug.
24. Government High School, Hoshangabad.
25. Government High School, Khamgaon.
26. Government High School, Khandwa.
27. Government High School, Morsi.
28. Government High School, Narsingpur.
29. Goverament High School, Raipur.
30. Government High School, Saugor.
31. Government High School, Wun.
32. Government High School, Yeotmal.

33. H. C. High School, Burhanpur.
34. Hislop Collegiate High School, Nagpur.
35. Hitkarni High School Jubbulpore.
36. Jagannath High School, Mandla.
37. Johnson Girls' High School, Jubbulpore.
38. Marwadi Vidyalaya, Wardha.
39. Mission High School, Seoni.
40. Model High School, Jubbulpore.
41. Munro High School, Bhandara.
42. Municipal High School Arvi.
43. Municipal High School, Ellichpur.
44. Municipal' High School, Harda.
45. Natwar High School, Raigarh.
46. Neill City High School, Nagpur.
47. New English School, Nagpur.
48. New High School, Amraoti.
49. **Patwardhan High School**, Nagpur.

Books	M. 700	E. 600.	T. 1300
Newspapers	M. 3	E. 1.	T. 4
Magazines	M. 8	E. 1.	T. 9

Annual Expenditure Rs. 300.

President:—N. K. Behere, Hd. Master.

Secretary:—H. N. Nene.

50. Quaderia High School, Burhanpur.
51. R. Anjuman High School, Jubbulpore.
52. Robertson High School, Burhanpur.
53. Robertson High School, Hinganghat.
54. Seth Bansidhar High School, Telhara.
55. S. R. High School, Katni.
56. S. S. Maratha High School, Amraoti.
57. State High School, Rajnandgaon.
58. St. John's High School, Nagpur.
59. St. Paul's High School, Raipur.
60. St. Ursula Girls' High School, Nagpur
61. Victoria High School, Khairagarh.